

COLORADO STATE COLLEGE OF A. & M. A.
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO

1935 15

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXV Number 7

JULY, 1935

Wool Affairs at
Washington



Don't Forget the Tariff



News Bulletin of the
National Wool Market-
ing Corporation

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah

and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING
CORPORATION
Boston, Mass.

“Weigh Not So Much What Men Assert As What They Prove”

- The DENVER MARKET has repeatedly “proved” it is the best for the west. That is why over three million sheep came to DENVER in 1934.
- Given an opportunity, DENVER will “prove” to you, as it has to others, by the net returns on your account sales, that it can handle your lambs better, fill them more effectively, sell them straighter, and distribute them to more slaughter points than any other market.
- These conditions will not be changed by establishment at other points of the same freight arrangements as have been effective at DENVER. Freight rates or transit privileges do not fill lambs better, sell them straighter, or distribute them to more points. It is demand and facilities on the market that do that.

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The Denver Market has a year around outlet for feeder lambs the same as for fat lambs. Do not be misled into shipping your feeder lambs elsewhere and taking less money for them.



Mount Haggin Hampshires

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*Unexcelled and Unequalled
in Bone
Mutton Type, Prepotency and
Quality*

Tom Drummond,
Shepherd

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THERE'S A REASON Why Sheepmen Prefer

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THEY INCREASE YOUR PROFIT

Quality Wool and Mutton



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Get Our Special Price for
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MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

To the Wool Growers of the United States

From January, 1934, until the third week of April, 1935, the National as selling agent for a vast number of wool producers was forced to fight against a progressively lower world-wide wool market.

During this period, all primary wool markets faced a substantial carryover of old wool, and woolen and worsted manufacturers both here and abroad, through fear of further recessions in values, purchased only for their immediate requirements with the result fine wool declined 51%.

Since late in April of this year, the increased demand for wool by England, Japan, and Continental countries has been tremendous, and as wool advanced 20% abroad, it was reflected in our domestic wool market and caused a heavy covering movement by our American manufacturers, many of whom had sold cloth beyond their ability to manufacture from wool inventories then owned.

Sales of wool have been large and we feel sure present values can easily be maintained. There is no excessive amount of old wool anywhere in the world. Our domestic stock is only normal. Mills are consuming wool at a rapid rate and will continue to do so for many weeks to come.

We have confidence in our ability to market all wool consigned to us at present levels or somewhat higher values. Our sales organization has been augmented and improved and we solicit wool consignments from our old friends and all other wool growers with a belief we can serve you best.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

281 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Marketing Wool Direct To Mills Through The National Wool Marketing Corporation is a Sound Practice, Because:—

- 1—The National is grower-owned and operated. It has no interests to serve other than those of its grower-customers.
- 2—The National is located in Boston—wool marketing center of the United States.
- 3—The volume of business handled by the National justifies the maintenance of a selling organization composed of men of high standing in the Wool Trade.
- 4—THE NATIONAL DOES NOT BUY OR SPECULATE IN WOOL FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT.
- 5—The National is amply financed and guarantees payment to the growers of all net returns resulting from the sale of their wool.
- 6—The National has established a reputation second to none for fair dealings with its mill customers.
- 7—The National believes that a healthy wool market can exist only when the manufacturers can operate on a profitable basis. For this reason the National has always used its best efforts to prevent unwarranted price fluctuation so destructive to business stability.
- 8—Orderly marketing through the National, if consistently followed through a term of years, will yield the best returns.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
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NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

Published Monthly at 509 McCornick Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, by the National Wool Growers Association Co., Inc.
F. R. Marshall, Editor Irene Young, Assistant Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown below in the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. To nonmembers in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign, \$2.00 per year.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

VOL. XXV—No. 7

JULY, 1935

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

Regardless of the outcome of the proposal to regulate practices in the wool trade through powers granted to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, some progress in this matter is assured.

Wool

Market

Practices

The plan of western senators to get a first-hand picture of wool market affairs, particularly in connection with the handling of 1934 consignments is a statesmanlike step in preparation for sound legislation.

The bone of contention is the handling and selling of consignments by houses that at the same time conduct a speculative wool business. If the growers have not been injured by this practice it is well that they should know it and the two-way dealers vindicated. Verbal testimony of dealers will not be the main source of the senators' information. Complete audits of many or all wool concerns are contemplated and will precede the taking of oral testimony.

Current Boston quotations on some grades still show a considerable gap below import parity. Foreign markets have advanced. Dealers can sell purchased 1935 clips at a figure that means a profit and still be below parity. Neither Boston nor range prices can be expected always to be on the full parity basis and there is nothing wrong or illegal about a dealer's buying from a grower and reselling at a profit. What is unfair and injurious to the grower is that he is denied the benefit offered him by the tariff through speculative operations and the sale of consignments in such a way as to establish prices that defeat the purpose of the tariff.

The full truth can injure no legitimate operators. The wool market has for long been crying for admission of the light of day. This now seems to be assured. The final result must be for the good of those whose activities can be classed as necessary service. It also can be expected as a further final result that the market will have a greater measure of stability and be fairer to growers and handlers who prefer the consignment plan.

Secretary of State Hull and Assistant Secretary Sayre have presented to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for ratification by the Senate what is known as the Argentine Sanitary Treaty. (No reflection on citizens of that country.)

The Argentine Treaty

Section 306 of the present tariff law prohibits importation of fresh or frozen (not canned) meats from any country in which the rinderpest or foot-and-mouth disease exists.

The proposed treaty, if supported by 64 senators, would admit meats or livestock from disease-free zones of foreign countries. Secretary Hull, in a recent rejoinder, took the ground that Patagonia is the only disease-free area of Argentina at present, and that its exports would be mainly mutton.

This proposal is separate and distinct from the reciprocal trade agreement plan. The 1934 law did not empower the President to alter provisions of laws enacted for protection of animal health. The import duties of 5 cents per pound on beef and mutton, and 7 cents on lamb, would continue unless lowered by a trade agreement, which can be put into effect by the President without consent of the Senate.

The United States is in a class by itself in respect to freedom from disease in domestic animals. This is a result of the drastic policy of eradication, which is not attempted by Argentina. Continuation of foot-and-mouth disease in Europe is attributed to imports of meats from Argentina. At least one outbreak in this country is known to have come from the same source.

There is no shadow of justification for exposing American livestock to foot-and-mouth disease. Secretary Hull and his cohorts would be "a-trading" at any cost.

The National Wool Growers Association and other organizations have requested hearings on the Argentine treaty in advance of any action. Senator Pittman (Nevada), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, announced that the treaty would not be considered during this session.

The erudite Assistant Secretary of State, Professor Sayre, and his chief, Secretary Hull, have a new vision of expanding our foreign trade by a swapping of tariff reductions with France. Though not frankly cited by these gentlemen, they admit, when pressed, that any other country has the privilege of taking advantage of any reduction of duties that may be made on articles imported from France.

Trade With France

What concessions may be made by France are not disclosed. In the hearings conducted "to secure information" as to proposed trade agreements under the Act of 1934, the representatives of American industries are given no intimations as to what duties the officials have in mind for lowering in their effort to promote foreign trade.

On June 24, a hearing was held to secure information for use of government officials in perfecting a trade

agreement with France, which it was stated would soon be the subject of negotiations.

A trade agreement with France suggests imports of textile goods and lowering of existing duties thereon; also, the opening of any concession to any other country in a position to use it, regardless of whether such other country reciprocates by increasing its imports from the United States.

The Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association testified that any reduction of duties on woollen goods made in France, below rates prescribed by the law of 1930, would be a lowering of the rate on foreign wool and therefore an injury to American wool growers.

Terms of the trade agreement with Canada have not been announced and probably will not be while Congress is in session. It is predicted by some Washington correspondents that the duties on Canadian beef and beef cattle will be lowered. This seems highly improbable as it would also result in importation from New Zealand, Australia, and from the Argentine, if present restrictions for protection from animal diseases should be removed.

The membership of the committee includes Senators Connally (Texas), Lewis (Illinois), Thomas (Utah), Pope (Idaho), Murray (Montana), Borah

(Idaho), Johnson (California), and Capper (Kansas).

The Chicago market quotations on lambs can no longer be used as a fair guide to lamb values, particularly in May or June. On some days of last month there were fewer than 3,000 lambs on sale at Chicago.

Chicago Prices Much of the time there were no western range lambs at all.

So far this year, Denver has been the principal selling place for range lambs. A large part of the supply sold there is distributed by the larger packers to slaughter plants at central markets and the Atlantic Coast where they show up as directs. The number of directs at Chicago in recent months is shown in a special article in this issue. Mr. Poole, writing from Chicago, also makes some comments in the market section that are significant, particularly in regard to what looks like a big packer drive to hold lamb prices below nine cents.

Now that the sale-in-transit arrangement has been restored at the river markets, it is probable that lambs will be distributed more uniformly over the markets having the larger slaughtering plants and the numbers of directs reduced. This change might react favorably on prices. Whether it does so or not will be shown after July 15, when the new rule comes into effect.

Farm Credit Act Amended

SEVERAL important amendments to the Farm Credit Act, originally enacted in 1933, became effective last month.

One of the most important changes in the credit law is that permitting loans by Federal Land Banks to corporations. This amendment was introduced and supported by Senator Carey. The Senate accepted the amendment, but the House rejected it. During conference, it was restored and is now law.

The new part of the law making corporations eligible for land loans reads as follows:

(2) The term 'person' includes an individual or a corporation engaged in the raising of livestock; and (3) the term 'corporation' includes any incorporated association; but no such loan shall be made to a corporation (a) unless all the stock of the corporation is owned by individuals themselves personally actually engaged in the raising of livestock on the land to be mortgaged as security for the loan, except in a case where the Land Bank Commissioner permits the loan if at least 75 per centum in value and number of shares of the stock of the corporation is owned by the individ-

uals personally actually so engaged, and (b) unless the owners of at least 75 per centum in value and number of shares of the stock of the corporation assume personal liability for the loan. No loan shall be made to any corporation which is a subsidiary of, or affiliated (either directly or through substantial identity of stock ownership) with, a corporation ineligible to procure a loan in the amount applied for.

Another important amendment which is now law was one originally proposed by Senator McCarran. It has the effect of giving consideration to grazing value of forest or public domain permits in connection with the appraisal of owned lands. This amendment was written in as a change in Section 12 of the original Federal Farm Loan Act, and is as follows:

In determining the earning power of land used for the raising of livestock, due consideration shall be given to the extent to which the earning power of the fee-owned land is augmented by a lease or permit, granted by lawful authority of the United States or of any state, for the use of a portion of the public lands of the United States or of such state, where such permit or lease is in the nature of a right adjunctive to such fee-owned land, and its availability for use as such during the terms of the loan is reasonably assured.

Taylor Act Amendments

THE Senate Committee on Public Lands has reported the bill passed by the House (H.R. 3019) for amending the Taylor grazing law, with changes. In view of the prolonging of this session of the Congress it appears that changes in the law may be made in the next few weeks.

The Senate Committee would increase to 142 million acres the total area to be included in regulated grazing districts. The House bill would have made no limitation. The area proposed by the Senate Committee is that of the 51 districts outlined by the Division of Grazing while proceeding under the law which carried a limit of a total of 80 million acres.

The Senate Committee also would retain in the law the McCarran clause which prevents cancellation of permits when such action would impair the value of a permittee's grazing unit that is pledged as security for a loan.

Section 8 of the Act, providing

for the exchange of lands both with private owners and the state, is to be strengthened and the exchange with the states is to be made more mandatory than in the present Act. It is also to be provided that private owners of lands can make exchanges either within or without the boundaries of grazing districts with certain restrictions. The present Act merely provides for exchange with private owners when such lands are included within the boundaries of a grazing district.

Section 15 of the Act will probably be amended to conform to the House amendments, which makes Section 15 read as follows:

The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized in his discretion, where lands of the public domain are so situated as not to justify their inclusion in any grazing district to be established pursuant to this Act, to lease such lands for grazing purposes upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe: Provided, that preference shall be given to owners, homesteaders or other occupants and lessees of contiguous land to the extent necessary to permit proper use of such contiguous land.

It is reported that Section 14 of

the Act will be amended to provide that where the isolated tracts under that section are not sold within two years such isolated tracts shall be ceded to the states.

Don't Forget the Tariff

WE hear so much these days about the A.A.A. and the N.R.A. and the rest of the alphabet that the protective tariff is entirely forgotten. Yet the fact is that the tariff is doing more for agriculture than all the new-fangled schemes combined. At present prices our wools show from 10 to 14 cents per grease pound benefit from the tariff.

The tariff on butter is 14 cents per pound, and according to Department of Agriculture reports, the average price of 92 score butter in New York City for May was 27.3 cents, for San Francisco the average price was 27 cents. The same report shows that 92 score New Zealand butter delivered in London sold for an average during May of 17 cents per pound. So the tariff is benefiting our dairymen to the extent of at least 10 cents per pound.

Dry beans are selling here up to 5½ cents per pound. The tariff is 3 cents per pound, and the farmer is benefited to the extent of 2 cents per pound by reason of the tariff.

Beef cattle are getting more tariff protection than any other commodity. In the last six months 70,000 head of cattle have been imported from Canada and paid a tariff of 3 cents per pound liveweight, which has amounted to more than \$30 per head. In addition millions of pounds of dressed meat has come in and paid a tariff of 6 cents per pound. In the absence of a tariff, our country would be flooded with foreign beef and lamb.

An impartial investigation will show that most agricultural products are decidedly benefited by the tariff. The articles I have mentioned here are all outside the A.A.A. and it cannot be argued that anything is raising the price above the foreign price except the tariff.

It looks to me as though the friends of the tariff have been thoroughly bluffed and seem afraid to say a word in its favor, yet it is the one thing that enables our stockmen and farmers to continue in business. Nothing can take its place.

S. W. McClure.

New Shipping Rule

WIDER distribution of western lambs than has been made during the last three years is expected to result from the new rule on "change of ownership" (sale-in-transit) that becomes effective on July 15.

This really is not a new rule. It is a restoring of the arrangement that obtained up to January 25, 1932. At that time new tariffs were put out to conform to rates prescribed in the decision on the general case of livestock rates in the western district, (I.C.C. 17,000), though the Interstate Commerce Commission did not require cancellation of the sale-in-transit rate at river markets. The old plan allowed the application of the lower distance rate for the entire haul when the livestock sold at a market along the line. The 1932 tariffs left the old arrangement in effect at Ogden, Salt Lake, and Denver, but withdrew it at Omaha, Sioux City, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis. The Denver provisions now are to be put in at the other markets.

Under the rate arrangement that existed in 1932, 1933 and 1934, there has been large concentration of lambs at the Denver market. Packers have bought freely there to supply plants located farther east, and in so doing incurred the lower freight expense than applied on lambs purchased at river markets and forwarded at local freight rates to plants between Chicago and the market at which the lambs were bought.

The change of rules does not affect rates through St. Paul and Chicago to plants farther east. Lower rates through those markets were considered in official I.C.C. hearings

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

CONVENTIONS

- Colorado Wool Growers, Glenwood Springs—July 25-27
- Wyoming Wool Growers, Laramie—July 30-31, August 1
- Idaho Wool Growers (Midsummer Meeting), Twin Falls—August 14
- California Wool Growers, San Francisco—November 21-22
- American National Live Stock Association, Phoenix, Arizona—January 7-10, 1936

RAM SALES

- Idaho Ram Sale, Filer—August 14
- Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton—August 23
- National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 27-28
- Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Klamath Falls—September 10

SHOWS

- Pacific International, Portland—October 5-12
- American Royal, Kansas City—October 19-26
- Ark-Sar-Ben, Omaha—October 27-November 2
- Kansas National, Wichita—November 11-15
- Great Western, Los Angeles—November 30-December 7
- International, Chicago—November 30-December 7
- National Western, Denver—January 11-18, 1936

in April and no report or decision has been made.

Feeder lambs will also move under the through rates referred to above. In some cases, the fat rate (15 per cent higher) may be collected from origin to the market, but when it is shown that the lambs went out for feeding, the lower rate will apply on the entire distance and a refund made of 15 per cent of the charges to the market.

Sorting privileges under the rule have been relaxed, but less than was hoped for. Lambs owned by one man can be sold, sorted, and shipped to various points on the basis of through rates. This applies to one owner's shipments that may have been loaded at two or more stations. The rule does not permit mixing sheep or lambs shipped by different owners to go out on the through rate for either fat or feeder stock.

It remains to be seen whether the new rule will effect a broader distribution of lambs between the different western markets or whether there will be noticeable evidence of competition among the larger buying interests. At least the rate handicap has been removed from the river markets.

A.A.A. Amendments Endorsed by Texas Board of Directors

ENDORSEMENT of the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act affecting wool, as originally proposed, was given by the Board of Directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association in their quarterly meeting on June 13 at Del Rio. This action was a reaffirmation of the stand taken by the association when meeting as a whole in April.

In the debate which preceded the voting of the Board of Directors, Roger Gillis, E. S. Mayer, and Judge J. F. Sutton were the principal speakers for the affirmative and Judge Boggess and J. T. Johnson for the negative. The vote on the ques-

tion was 30 to 12 in support of the amendments.

Association finances and organization work were also given much consideration at the directors' meeting. The report presented by H. M. Phillips, acting secretary, showed that 453 of the membership contracts under the new organization had been signed, including 24 warehouses, 23 associate members, 10 banks, 3 wool buyers, and 389 growers. With the old members in good standing, the total enrollment in the Texas Association on June 13 was 947.

The position of secretary was not filled, but power was delegated to President Abe Mayer to make a selection and the maximum salary for the office was fixed at \$4,000.

Wool Auction at Ogden

AN auction sale of two million pounds of wool on July 11 was advertised by the wool branch of the

Merrion and Wilkins Sheep Commission Company at Ogden, Utah.

This is the second sale of the kind conducted by this firm, the former one having been held early in December of last year.

Colonel E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, is the auctioneer. The sales includes 230 lots of graded wool amounting to 1,500,000 pounds, and ranging from 200 to 2,400 pounds per lot. All graded lots are cataloged as fine, half-blood, three-eighths, or quarter blood, and come chiefly from Utah and Idaho.

Names of owners are not shown in the catalog.

Original bag wools amounting to 420,000 pounds are listed in 25 lots, with the approximate percentage of each grade shown.

The sale is to be held at the Coliseum at the Ogden Stock Yards, opening at 9 A. M.

The Size of Sheep Flocks

THE number and size of the sheep flocks in the United States is shown in the table below. This table was compiled by officials of the Department of Agriculture from data collected by the Bureau of the Census for the 1930 enumeration.

Out of a total of 472,917 wool growers reporting at that time, practically one fourth of them ran under ten head of sheep and produced 1.5 per cent of the total wool clip of the country, while those operating bands of 1,000 head or more comprise only 1.44 per cent of the total operators and produce 51.4 per cent of the annual domestic wool supply.

NUMBER OF WOOL GROWERS REPORTING SHEEP SHORN, AND AMOUNTS OF SHORN WOOL REPORTED, 1930 CENSUS BY SIZE GROUPS

Number of sheep shorn per producer reporting	Number of producers reporting sheep shorn	Per cent of total producers in each size group	Total shorn wool reported by all producers in each size group (In pounds)	Per cent of total wool reported by each size group
TOTAL	472,917	100.00	295,964,506	100.0
Under 10	116,979	24.5	4,318,444	1.5
10-24	158,459	33.5	17,666,460	6.8
25-49	100,164	21.2	23,735,206	8.0
50-99	50,849	10.8	24,428,854	8.2
100-299	29,060	6.2	33,564,958	11.3
300-599	7,010	1.5	20,664,333	7.0
600-999	3,492	.8	19,532,101	6.6
1,000-2,499	4,733	1.0	57,096,164	19.3
2,500-4,999	1,427	.3	39,442,093	13.3
5,000-9,999	546	.2	30,077,285	10.2
10,000-24,999	174		19,195,903	6.5
25,000-49,999	22		5,206,591	1.8
50,000 and over	2		1,036,114	.3

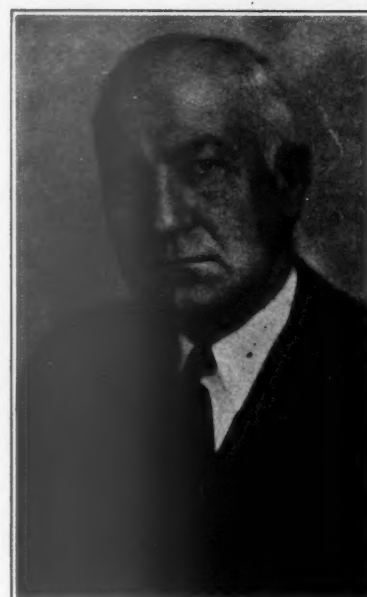
Source: Bureau of Census.



SENATOR ALVA B. ADAMS
(Colorado)



SENATOR FREDERICK STEIWER
(Oregon)



SENATOR ROBERT D. CAREY
(Wyoming)

Wool Affairs at Washington

Senators to Investigate Wool Sales—A.A.A. Position Uncertain

On July 10 the Senate voted in favor of an appropriation for the expense of an investigation of wool marketing affairs. At the same time wool was removed from the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

THE task of improving conditions in our wool marketing system still is under consideration in Washington. Just what laws or regulations will be laid down, and by what agency they shall be enforced—those points still are unsettled, but constructive action for the benefit of growers, and within the next few months, is assured.

Licenses and the A.A.A.

The series of public hearings on the proposed plan of licensing wool dealers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, discussed in the June

Wool Grower, have been suspended pending final determination as to just what powers are to be granted the A.A.A. in connection with marketing of agricultural commodities. That plan contemplated only such regulation of wool handling concerns as is necessary to establish fair trade practices. Chief among these practices are the questions of charges for handling consignments and the separation of speculative and commission business.

The original Agricultural Adjustment Act extended to the Secretary of Agriculture full powers for licensing, or other steps necessary to correct such practices in the marketing of any agricultural commodity as interfered with producers' receiving fair prices. He was also empowered to support marketing agreements with price control provisions when requested by over 50 per cent of the handlers. The exercise of this latter power was not contemplated

in connection with license proceedings.

Following the decision of the Supreme Court in the N.R.A. case, it was decided to rewrite both the original agricultural adjustment law and the amendments that were before the Congress. A new measure finally emerged and was passed by the House of Representatives on June 18 as H.R. 8492. That bill did not contain any provisions affecting wool. It was expected that authority for licensing of wool dealers and handlers of some other crops would be added by the Senate. Consideration of H.R. 8492 as reported by the Senate Committee on Agriculture was commenced by the whole Senate on July 8.

The Senate Investigation

The following Senate Resolution, sponsored by Adams of Colorado and Steiwer of Oregon, was intro-

duced on June 24, approved on June 27 by the unanimous vote of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and referred to the Committee on Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses:

74th Congress—1st Session

S. RES. 160

In the Senate of the United States
May 13 (calendar day, June 24), 1935
MR. ADAMS and MR. STEIWER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

RESOLUTION

Whereas wool is one of the major agricultural products of many sections of the United States and is used in many industries and provides a substantial part of the commerce of the country; and

Whereas existing methods of marketing the wool crop have proved unsatisfactory to the wool producers of America:

Therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of three Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the production, transportation, and marketing of wool. The committee shall report to the Senate, not later than the beginning of the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress, the results of its investigations, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions and recesses of the Senate in the Seventy-fourth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

The planning of an investigation of wool marketing by the United States Senate was prompted mainly by complaints on returns on 1934 consignments, and by frustration of attempts made by interested senators to obtain facts regarding the dates of sale and prices received for consignments in comparison with wool handled on speculative account by the same firms that were doing commission business.

Senatorial investigations have come into high importance as a means of obtaining facts upon which to base legislation for correction of wrong conditions and practices. One of the recent and notable of such investigations was that of the New York Stock Exchange in 1934. Audit was made of the books of all brokers in advance of calling of witnesses for questioning. One important point of that investigation was the private buying and selling of securities by brokers also doing commission business with the public. The Securities Exchange Act that was later passed prohibits any house from private speculation in any securities for which it handles buying or selling orders on a commission basis.

On June 19, Senators Steiwer (Oregon), Adams (Colorado), and Carey (Wyoming), discussed wool marketing affairs with officials of the F.C.A. They were given to understand that all figures on the amounts of consigned and speculative wools handled by approved consignees were held as confidential; also, that prices received in such sales could not be furnished to the Congress.

It is probable that the audit and investigation will cover the sale of 1933 and 1934 wools by consignees approved under the Farm Credit Administration plan through the Wool Advisory Committee. The "approved" concerns handled about two thirds of the 1934 clip, and their tonnage included 80 million pounds of wool from sheep upon which loans had been made by agencies connected with the Farm Credit Administration.

By a ruling of F.C.A. Governor W. I. Myers on March 20, 1935, government-financed wools were permitted to be sold, but if consigned must go under a plan similar to that in previous years except that consignees were largely released from regulations on selling rates.

About 60 million pounds of 1934 wools was sold in May and June by the approved concerns, leaving about 35 million pounds of that clip on hand. During the same time,

the same houses disposed of 29 million pounds of 1935 wool.

The senatorial committee to investigate wool marketing will be named by the Vice President.

European Wool Industry Active; Prices Advance

IMPROVEMENT in the European wool textile industry in May and June resulted from increased orders and was accompanied by price advances at London and Southern Hemisphere markets according to the monthly summary of world wool prospects released July 6 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Prices of wool in Boston are now at the highest level since August, 1934. The heavy trading in the domestic market during May was based on the large volume of orders for goods not covered by stocks of raw wool. The heavy sales in May greatly reduced stocks of wool in the Boston market and orders are now being taken for new clip wool to be graded and delivered when available. Raw wool stocks at the principal ports of the United Kingdom and at railway and canal depots in Yorkshire, England, at the end of April were 50,000,000 pounds smaller than a year earlier. The increased demand for wool in recent months has greatly reduced the heavy stocks of a few months ago in Southern Hemisphere countries. With the exception of New Zealand, stocks on hand at the end of the 1934-35 season in Southern Hemisphere countries are not expected to exceed the average for the five years 1929-33.

A reduction of 7 per cent in the coming (1935-36) Australian wool clip is in prospect according to a preliminary estimate of the Australian wool selling brokers and producers. Decreases are also in prospect in the United States, the United Kingdom and France. The expected increase in the Union of South Africa will probably not be large enough to offset the decreases in the four countries mentioned, which produce about 48 per cent of the world production exclusive of Russia and China.

RAMBOUILLETS

HAMPSHIRE

SUFFOLKS

LINCOLNS

PANAMAS

CORRIEDALES

CROSSBREDS

SINGLE STUD RAMS, PENS OF 5
REGISTERED RAMS, AND RANGE
RAMS IN PENS OF 10 TO 25

AT THE



"Quality"—A Stud Ram Entered in this
year's Sale by J. K. Madsen.

Catalogs furnished upon request to the

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

509 McCormick Building
Salt Lake City, Utah



At the 1934 Ram Sale.

Auctioneers A. W. Thompson (on the stand), S. W. McClure (to the left), and
E. O. Walter (center) putting a pen of five Rambouillet rams through the ring.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL

National Ram Sale

AUGUST 27-28, 1935

NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH

Under the Management of the National
Wool Growers Association



Mt. Haggin Hampshire Rams for the Twentieth Annual National Ram Sale.

Nutritional Anemia in Lambs

By S. S. WHEELER,
Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station

IN recent years nutritional anemia has received much attention from investigators. This is a disease restricted for the most part to young suckling animals, although in certain restricted localities mature animals may be affected.

The so-called "salt sick" disease of cattle in Florida has been found to be a type of nutritional anemia which affects all ages to a more or less degree. Experiments have demonstrated that this disorder is caused by an insufficient amount of iron and probably copper in the ration. These two elements, acting together, seem to play a vital part in the building of the pigment of red blood cell, which acts as a carrier of oxygen to the body tissues. Suckling animals may come down with nutritional anemia because they subsist largely on milk, milk being deficient in iron and copper. Young suckling pigs having no access to pasture or dirt lots frequently become nutritionally anemic, which results in retarded growth and, in many cases, death. Where pigs are raised without access to pasture or dirt lots, feeding a small amount of iron sulfate has prevented nutritional anemia. Young suckling animals having access to natural sources of iron and copper, such as pasture, dirt, etc., are, however, not usually affected by nutritional anemia.

If nutritional anemia is a factor of importance in raising young pigs, what is the situation with early lambs raised under shed conditions? To attempt to find an answer to this question, the Wyoming Agricultural Experiment Station undertook a two-year study of the problem. The experiment was divided into two phases: (1) The production of nutritional anemia in lambs kept under controlled conditions. (2) A study

of nutritional anemia in "normal" lambs raised under shed conditions.

Six lambs a few days old were put in wood cages and bottle-fed on nothing but cow's milk for three months. During this time the lambs became progressively more and more anemic until their hemoglobin supply had been reduced by almost two thirds. The lambs, however, made almost normal gains in weight and were fairly thrifty in appearance. Not until almost four months had elapsed did the full effect of the restricted ration and environment become apparent. At this time several of the lambs had ceased gaining, and death was apparently imminent. A solution of iron chloride was mixed with the milk for two lambs, and iron chloride and copper nitrate for another pair. The remaining two lambs were kept on the ration of milk alone as controls. The two pairs of lambs which received iron and iron-copper supplement showed an immediate response in hemoglobin level, which by five weeks had almost doubled. One of the control lambs died, the other survived.

During 1933 and 1934, 53 "normal" crossbred lambs were tested for evidence of nutritional anemia from birth to eight weeks of age. Birth and subsequent weekly weights were taken of all lambs. The ewes and lambs were kept in sheds with adjacent corrals where the hay and grain was fed. No pasture or green feed was available for the first eight weeks, after which the ewes and lambs were shipped out to summer range. Results of this phase of the investigation may be summarized as follows: (1) Lambs raised under these conditions showed a gradual but progressive nutritional anemia, as determined by weekly hemoglobin determinations, up to the age of three to four weeks. The reduction in hemoglobin from birth to this age was 22 per cent. During an

equivalent period the six control lambs showed a 54 per cent reduction in hemoglobin. This anemic period was followed by a return almost to birth level of hemoglobin by the eighth week. (2) During the period when the lambs were most anemic there was no observed lack of thrift or well-being, and there was no reduction in weekly gain. (3) The lambs averaged 10.6 pounds at birth, and 40.9 pounds at eight weeks of age. (4) A comparison of twin and single lambs, age for age, showed no significant difference in hemoglobin level. Twin and triplet lambs averaged 2.4 pounds lighter at birth and 4.6 pounds lighter at eight weeks of age than single lambs.

There are obviously a number of limitations to the application of the results of this experiment. What the story would be with lambs raised under range conditions is a matter of opinion. It seems reasonable, however, to believe that where lambs have access to grass during the suckling period there would be even less of a tendency to show nutritional anemia than existed under the conditions of this experiment. The fact that during the most anemic period, as measured by hemoglobin determinations, the experimental lambs showed no decrease in gains or thrift leads us to assume that nutritional anemia is a factor of minor economic importance in raising young lambs. It would appear that only under unusual conditions resembling those under which the six control lambs were fed does nutritional anemia seriously interfere with the normal growth of lambs. Putting it in a different way, it seems logical to assume that lambs under ordinary conditions of feeding and management either pick up enough of the necessary elements to combat serious nutritional anemia or they are more resistant to this disorder than are some other classes of young animals.

Around the Range Country

WESTERN TEXAS

This was an abnormally warm month, more especially during the latter half, and it was the third driest June of record in places, being exceptionally dry everywhere. The first half of the month was comparatively cool, however, conserving moisture supplies appreciably, and allowing a sturdy growth of grasses generally. During that time forage and livestock improved materially. Crops are not so good in the southern portion. Corn is fairly good farther north.

Friona

Our range conditions are just a little better this year (June 24), than they were last.

We had about a 3 per cent death loss in range ewes last winter. Our lambing has not been as good this year.

Twelve to fifteen cents has been paid on 1935 wools. There is less wool being consigned in this section this year, in fact I have not heard of any being consigned. Possibly one half of the wool has been sold.

Shearers here boarded themselves and received 10 cents per head.

We have had less trouble with coyotes this year.

C. W. Dixon.

ARIZONA

Unusually dry weather prevailed, only the higher northern portions receiving scattered showers early in the month. Hot weather prevailed over the lower, southern portion, though cool nights occurred farther north. Water supplies, forage, and livestock are largely in good condition, however, more especially over

the eastern and northeastern sections; and most crops are doing well. Wild dogs, detrimental to sheep bands, are still flourishing over large areas. Most sheep are in the northern highlands, doing well. The calf crop was a good one in most sections.

Navajo

Weather and feed conditions here are favorable, much better, in fact, than they have been for the last two or three years, (June 12).

We had a 5 per cent loss in range ewes last winter. Lambing has been about the same as it was last year.

Machine shearers were paid 10 cents per head and board, while blade men were paid 6 cents.

Sixteen and eighteen cents has been paid for this year's wool having

a shrinkage of 65 to 68 per cent. An advance of 15 cents has been made on consigned wools.

There are no predatory animal men in the field here and we are having trouble with coyotes.

Burr W. Porter.

Glendale

Good conditions prevail on the range here, with feed somewhat better this year (June 28).

Death loss in range ewes last winter was about 5 per cent. In lambing operations we saved a greater number of lambs per 100 ewes than we did last year.

Fifteen cents has been received for this year's wool, with a 1 per cent discount for tags, etc. An advance of 10 cents is being made on con-



Photo by M. S. Benedict.

A Pastoral Scene in the Sawtooth Mountains, Idaho.

signed wools. More wool is being consigned this year, but only 25 per cent of the 1935 wools have been consigned or sold. When the shear-er received his board, he was paid 15 cents per head, and when he paid his board he got 18 cents.

Max Rothpletz.

NEW MEXICO

Temperatures were near or somewhat above normal for the month generally over the state, and the only rain was a few light, scattered showers of little consequence. The lack of rain over the eastern plains area is becoming serious, and there is a shortage of livestock water in parts of the southwestern area. Ranges continue good in the mountains, but they are beginning to need rain. Livestock, nevertheless, have shown a slow but steady improvement.

Hope

Except in spots, range conditions are excellent (June 23).

About a 10 per cent death loss in range ewes was suffered last year.

The 1935 wools have brought 16 to 20 cents, with a discount of 3 per cent for tags. The amount of wool being consigned is probably less than that of one year ago. There is only about 10 per cent of this year's wool that has been sold so far.

Eight cents per head with board was paid shearers.

We are having more trouble with coyotes.

L. P. Glasscock.

COLORADO

Temperatures were somewhat above normal much of the time, and showers were light but rather general. Alfalfa was harvested in all the lower country without harm, and the harvest is progressing at greater elevations. Corn is doing well over eastern counties. Ranges have made seasonal improvement in places, but they are still dry in the southeast and are becoming dry on the western slope. Ranges are the

best in years in much of the north-eastern portion. Livestock are generally fair to good.

Montrose

Weather and feed conditions on the range are good (June 24).

We had about a 20 per cent loss in range ewes this winter.

Blade men and shearers who pay their board receive 10 cents per head; with board they are paid 11½ cents per head.

Twenty cents has been received for 1935 wool, with a 1 per cent discount for tags, etc. About 90 per cent of the wool is being consigned; 2 per cent of the clip is still in growers' hands.

John Chuchuru.

NEVADA

Temperatures were steadily somewhat above normal through the month, and there was no rain until the last week when a few inconsequential showers occurred over the northern and western portions. The alfalfa harvest progressed favorably and the wild hay harvest is nearing in most sections. Ranges continued good and livestock are doing well as a rule, though rain would benefit both in nearly all areas.

Aurum

Feed here was good in May, and has been up to date (June 14).

Our losses in range ewes were light, and our lambing is much better than it was last year.

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of June.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Twenty-one cents has been paid for 1935 wool. Advances of 10 to 15 cents are being made on consigned wools. Shearers who paid their board received 15 cents per head. Without board, they were paid 11 cents.

There are not any government trappers and coyotes are very bad this spring.

Burton H. Robison.

Ely

Conditions of weather and feed are much better than they have been at any time for the past three years (June 23).

We have no data, but think the loss in range ewes was very light. This year's lambing was 25 per cent better than that of last year.

The 1935 wool crop is being sold at from 15 to 16 cents. Advances of 80 per cent are being made on consignments, but less wool is being handled that way this year. All the wool in this vicinity has been sold.

All sheepmen report coyotes more numerous than for many years.

J. H. Gallagher.

Lee

Excellent range conditions prevail at this time (June 23). They are so much better than the two or three years previous that there is no comparison.

Death loss in range ewes during the winter was from 5 to 8 per cent. The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is about 10 per cent higher than last year.

Eleven cents per head with board was the rate paid shearers.

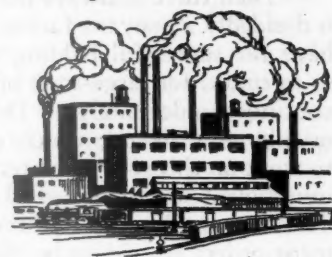
Nineteen and one-half and 21½ cents has been paid on 1935 wool, mostly fine, long staple, and having a shrinkage of 65 per cent. The volume of consignments is about the same as last year. I would judge that about 90 per cent of this year's wool has not been consigned or sold yet.

Coyotes are getting terrible. Heavy losses from coyotes have been reported by everyone. If possible,

(Continued to page 31)

The National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED

DEVELOPMENTS during the month of June have tended to further fortify the very strong position of wool the world over. The New York goods market is now looking to the raw wool market as a governing factor in establishing selling prices of the finished product, while in the season of 1934 there was a marked tendency on the part of manufacturers to price the finished product lower at each opening, having full confidence in their ability to secure the raw wool at correspondingly lower values. The abundant stocks of wool made this possible in 1934.

Supply and Demand Governing Factor

The whole picture has changed in the course of three months' time; not only has the carryover from 1934 wool clip to which manufacturers pointed two months ago as a valid reason for expecting lower values been very largely absorbed, but substantial inroads have been made in the 1935 clip by quick sales to mills of early shipments and through the transfer of contracts.

A much larger volume of the 1935 clip has moved to manufacturers than is represented by the carryover tonnage of the 1933 and 1934 clips. So we begin from scratch, so to speak. It is simply a case of the old law of supply and demand asserting itself.

The tremendous rate of consumption referred to in our June letter continues. Preliminary reports indicate the May consumption to be about 47 million grease equivalent. Figures for June are not yet available but have been fair to maintain the high average of the five preceding months. Thus it will be seen that should present rate of consumption continue for the balance of the year, the remaining portion of the 1935 clip would be wholly inadequate to meet our domestic requirements.

The topic of conversation on Summer Street no longer centers around the tremendous carryover from the 1934 clip as was wont to be two months ago, for that no longer exists, but rather centers around an analysis of the situation to find out where the estimated

340 to 350 million pounds (pulled wool excluded) of the 1935 clip has gone. No one, through the use of figures available, seems to be able to account for anything like the above estimated tonnage. Many close students, including some manufacturers, believe the domestic clip will be very short of expectation. Estimates range from 10 to 20 per cent short.

The strong statistical position of wool is therefore food for careful consideration on the part of large users and not a few are predicting the necessity of importation of foreign wools, particularly of the medium grades, by January 1, 1936.

Foreign Situation Strong

Nor does the foreign situation afford encouragement to the user who hopes to obtain raw wool at less values. The situation across the pond is very similar to that prevailing in our own country. Surpluses have largely vanished and while the carryover, so much talked of last Christmas, was being used, the market advanced almost 30 per cent from the low point.

The strength in the foreign situation is augmented by prospects of sharp reduction in the coming Australian clip due to the most disastrous drouth in the Province of Queensland for a decade, which has resulted in the loss of sheep.

More stability in the monetary system in Continental Europe has made it possible for Germany and other countries to once again compete for wool at market centers. This will evidently be a very worth-while factor in the disposition of the 1934 and 1935 foreign clips.

Government Contracts Still Dominating Factor

The placing of large government contracts early in the spring accounted for some 30 to 40 million pounds, grease equivalent, being the turning point of the market and definitely started the trend of values upwards. Just how far this upward movement will proceed is a debatable question. It is quite certain

Boston, Mass.
July 8, 1935

LONDON SALES OPENED TODAY WITH COMBING MERINOS UP TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT; CLOTHING MERINOS PAR TO FIVE PER CENT UP, AND CROSS-BREDS UP FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT. ENGLAND WAS THE PRINCIPAL BUYER.

C. Willard Bigelow, Secretary.
Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee

underlying conditions are much more stable than in 1933.

Then there is always the prospect of inflation that is decidedly a buoyant factor. These government orders have for successful bidding mills furnished a backlog, so to speak, for large-scale operations which bid fair to continue indefinitely. Delivery requirements are usually very liberal, which enables the manufacturers to work on this type of material when civilian orders are insufficient to require full operating mill capacity. Those in the "know" believe that substantial government orders are yet to be placed to meet requirements for C.C.C. camps. Funds for this purpose are now evidently available from the gigantic Public Works appropriation of \$4,800,000,000. In fact, a sizable bid invitation is now out for material requiring pulled wool and grease wool, largely of medium grades.

Medium Wool Stocks Rapidly Vanishing

It now appears quite evident that some mills are now paying dearly for their error for taking cloth contracts in February and March without covering their requirements of raw wool. This applies particularly to the medium grades such as quarter and three-eighths. The market on these grades has been extremely active and prices have risen from April 15 to June 15 to the

extent of 30 per cent. While the medium wools were the first to get the call, the demand has spread to all grades.

Following the Supreme Court ruling invalidating the N.R.A., the wool market hesitated somewhat and a strenuous effort was made on the part of topmakers to secure wools at 65 cents clean basis on the Boston market for the same class of wools that had been selling for 70 to 72 cents clean preceding the decision. At the present writing, however, most of the lost ground has been regained and the market seems once again to be thoroughly fortified against any attempts to reduce values.

Summing up the situation, we have a market condition wherein men's wear business, which requires the bulk of our worsted wools, is maintaining its leading position and mills are reported to have sufficient orders to sustain the industry at its present base for some weeks to come. The women's wear business is somewhat irregular, but this is probably more than offset by the government orders.

Stronger foreign market prospects for further active consumption on our smaller domestic clip are the chief influences contributing to the improved statistical position of wool.

Prices of Territory Wool

SALES and prices of wool for the week ending June 28 were reported from Boston by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as follows:

The wool market in Boston was fairly active during the past week and prices have been mostly firm to slightly stronger. In addition to a moderately active demand on spot wools in Boston quite a strong buying movement by some mills in producing sections was reported.

A sizable volume of medium fleece wools was moved, although demand was not quite as broad as during the previous week. Strictly combing 56s, $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, bright fleeces of Ohio and similar types brought 31-32 cents in the grease, while strictly combing of the 48s, 50s, $\frac{1}{4}$ blood grade was sold at 30-31 cents. Strictly combing 58s, 60s, $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, Ohio fleeces were quiet but firmly quoted at 30-31 cents in the grease. Strictly combing 64s and finer, or fine Ohio Delaine, fleeces moved in moderate volume at 30-31 cents, grease basis.

Sales were closed on most all grades of

Territory wools. The largest movement was on fine and $\frac{1}{4}$ blood grades, graded French combing 64s and finer Territory wools brought mostly 67-71 cents, scoured basis. Good to choice French combing of similar grade sold in original bags at 70-71 cents, scoured basis, while fair to average lines brought 68-70 cents, and short French combing sold mostly at 65-67 cents. Graded bulk strictly combing 58s, 60s, $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, Territory was moved at 69-72 cents, scoured basis, and French combing at 65-68 cents. Small quantities of the lower grades were moved at steady prices unchanged from

the previous week. Texas wools were quite active at 70-72 cents, scoured basis, for twelve months' average and at 73-75 cents for choice. Six and eight months' Texas wools sold at 60-65 cents, scoured basis.

Prices were reported firm to stronger in foreign wool markets. The interest of American buyers was confined mostly to coarse South American wools.

Mohair was not very active, but prices on small sales were very firm at 33-35 cents for good adult Texas mohair, 30-33 cents for ordinary clips, and 48-50 cents for good kid mohair in original bags.

DOMESTIC WOOL AND MOHAIR QUOTATIONS

GRADE AND LENGTH	Graded Ohio and Similar		Graded Territory
	Grease Basis	Scoured Basis	Scoured Basis
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine), Strictly Combing	\$.30-.31	\$.73-.77	\$.73-.75
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine), French Combing	.26-.27	.67-.70	.67-.71
64s, 70s, 80s (Fine), Clothing	.23-.25	.59-.62	.62-.65
58s, 60s ($\frac{1}{2}$ Blood), Strictly Combing	.30-.31	.65-.67	.69-.72
58s, 60s ($\frac{1}{2}$ Blood), French Combing	.27-.28	.61-.63	.65-.68
58s, 60s ($\frac{1}{2}$ Blood), Clothing	.24-.26	.57-.60	.60-.64
56s ($\frac{3}{8}$ Blood), Strictly Combing	.31-.32	.57-.60	.60-.64
56s ($\frac{3}{8}$ Blood), Clothing	.27-.28	.52-.55	.57-.60
48s, 50s ($\frac{1}{4}$ Blood), Strictly Combing	.30-.31	.51-.55	.55-.60
48s, 50s ($\frac{1}{4}$ Blood), Clothing	.27-.28	.46-.47	.50-.53
46s (Low $\frac{1}{4}$ Blood), Strictly Combing	.26-.27	.46-.49	.50-.53
36s, 40s, 44s (Common and Braid)	.25-.26	.41-.44	.43-.45

Wool Consumption Increases

AN increase of practically two million pounds of shorn wool per week during May, as compared to April, is reported by the Department of Commerce.

Consumption of pulled wool also increased to the equivalent of 3,447,000 pounds of greasy shorn wool.

Further government contracts for army and C.C. Camp supplies are to be let in July and should help maintain the recent high rate of mill consumption and purchase.

A part of the official report appears below in the form published.

SHORN WOOL CONSUMPTION BY CLASS AND ORIGIN

In Thousands of Pounds, Greasy Shorn Basis¹

Class and Origin	May, 1935, Weekly Av. ²		April, 1935, Weekly Av. ²		July, 1934 to May, 1935, Incl.	
					Weekly Av. ²	Aggregate
Apparel Class Total	11,623	9,784	7,264	341,403		
Domestic	11,245	9,421	6,875	323,132		
Duty-Paid Foreign	321	309				
Free Foreign	57	54	389	18,271		

¹"Greasy" shorn wool plus "scoured" shorn wool raised to greasy shorn basis, conversion factors varying with class, origin and grade.

²May average based on four, April on four, and July to May on forty-seven weeks; no adjustment made for holidays.

PULLED WOOL CONSUMPTION BY CLASS AND ORIGIN

In Thousands of Pounds, Greasy Pulled Basis¹

Class and Origin	May, 1935, Weekly Av.		April, 1935, Weekly Av.		July, 1934 to May, 1935, Incl.	
					Weekly Av.	Aggregate
Apparel Class Total	2,150	1,971	1,449	68,103		
Domestic	2,032	1,822	1,315	61,805		
Duty-Paid Foreign	118	149				
Free Foreign			134	6,298		

¹"Greasy" pulled wool plus "scoured" pulled wool raised to greasy pulled basis, conversion factors varying with class and grade. On a greasy shorn basis, the weekly average consumption of apparel class pulled wool for the May, 1935, period would be 3,447,000 pounds.

Wool and Wool Tops at Highest Level of Year

DURING June, prices of raw wool in the Boston market and of wool top futures on the New York Exchange recovered all of the ground lost during the last week in

May and reached new high ground for the year. Unusually high domestic consumption of wool, with additional government buying of wool goods expected, and rising prices in foreign markets were important factors in the price advance. At the end of June, the average price of ten grades of wool, clean, landed Boston, was 70.2 cents, compared with 69.1 cents a month previous, and 61.0 cents at the low point of the year on April 26. A nearby wool top futures contract was quoted at the end of June at 84.5 cents, compared with 79.5 a month previous, and 72.0 cents on April 26. The average wool price showed on advance from the low point of the year of 9.2 cents or 15.1 per cent, and the price of the wool top futures contract showed a rise of 12.5 cents, or 17.4 per cent.

Cool Wool

WE recently asked the owner of an exclusive women's wear shop if she was carrying any summer apparel for women in wools. "Yes," she said, "I am, but I am not selling it." And she brought out several models, most attractive in design and coloring, just as sheer, sheerer in fact, than dresses in other fabrics, and yet having that richness and quality that only wool can give.

"Is it the price," we asked, "that prevents their sale?"

"No, it isn't that; they are not at all out of line in price. But when I suggest a summer wool, everyone exclaims, 'Oh, don't show me wool, it's too hot for summer.' Women must be converted to the fact that wool is cool," she concluded.

And that, of course, is one of the main objectives of the work of Associated Wool Industries at present: to convince the public that wool is cool.

Last month's issue of the Wool Grower told of the efforts of the publicity agency for wool to put over the word to the women that wool, as the manufacturers make it today, is just the thing for summer. Now we have the Associated's book-

let, "Cool Wool Makes Tropical Worsteds ideal for Summer." This presents the idea that tropical worsteds are the right thing, from every angle—economy, comfort, and style—for the male population.

"Wool absorbs moisture," the booklet sets forth, "without feeling clammy. It will not stick to the body in a soggy mass under the arms, in the small of the back or elsewhere. Hence lightweight wool is actually cool in summer because it permits the skin to breathe. That is what is meant by cool wool, the best preventive against summer colds."

Again, the dual protection afforded by wool, long known to the ancients, and proved again by modern science, firmly establishes wool as a natural thermostat maintaining an amazing evenness of temperature.

So if you wear a tropical worsted, you will be comfortable; also well groomed, because "endowed at the start with the rich and luxurious appearance characteristic of wool, tropical worsteds hold their perfect drape . . . their smooth unruffled look throughout the day. The elasticity of wool fibers gives the suit a maximum absence of wrinkles and freedom of movement essential to a casual, easy, well-groomed look."

Such statements as these make up the booklet, "Cool Wool makes Tropical Worsteds ideal for Summer." It is being distributed through the clothing departments of stores throughout the country.

All this work for the advancement of wool originates in Associated Wool Industries, the organization sponsored by manufacturers, dealers, and growers. The grower's share of the funds for such work is ten cents a bag on all wool sold or consigned.

The latest tabulation shows that only a total of 92 growers have signed pledges to support the wool promotion work. This total is distributed as follows: Utah, 30; Colorado, 27; Montana, 8; Texas, 7; Oregon and Wyoming, 6; Idaho and Nevada, 3; Arizona and California, 1.

The Out-of-Line Lamb Prices

THE first two months of the 1935 new-crop lamb season have gone by the boards, and the opening of July finds market conditions, while still erratic, slightly more assuring than at the same time in 1934.

May, the first month of operation of the lamb market on the new crop basis, registered a federal inspected slaughter of over a million and a half head: 6 per cent above the previous month's slaughter and 27 per cent above that of May, 1934. The June kill, also higher than for the same month in 1934, was, however, 10 per cent below May slaughter. The average weekly price for "good" lambs through June at Chicago was \$8.21, which was 17 cents below the May average and 23 cents below the figures for June, 1934. At the same time Chicago carcass prices for June were 43 cents below the May figure and 86 cents below that for the same month a year ago.

On July 8, however, all top range lambs brought \$9 and above at Denver, and at Chicago, four-car strings of 80-pound Washingtons and Idahos sold straight at \$9.40.

The total June receipts of lambs at seven principal markets, 727,604, which figure represents duplication on the direct movement, were 20 per cent below those of May and 2 per cent below June, 1934. The seven-market receipts for the last week of June were 181,812; for the corresponding week of 1934, they were 203,572.

The total slaughter of all classes of animals in June indicates a much smaller meat supply than in May, and a very great reduction from the supply in June, 1934. The June slaughter, in fact, was smaller than for any May or June in the last four years and May of this year was the second lowest in total slaughter for either month during the same period.

The slaughter of beef cattle was especially low in June and was accompanied by a decline in prices for

"good" steers and fancy grades of dressed beef.

Offsetting this diminished supply, however, there has been some falling off in meat consumption, due to the reaction against higher prices, which has caused attempted consumers' strikes in both western and eastern cities. Attempts have also been made in Chicago and Cleveland to

organize buyers' strikes, but without much effect.

In the January and June issues of the Wool Grower, statistics were presented showing the relationship between the supplies and prices of lambs, beef cattle, and hogs. As nearly as can be ascertained from statistical studies, the price of live lambs is normally around \$1.25 per

RATE OF SLAUGHTER AND PRICES OF LAMBS IN MAY AND JUNE DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Federal Inspected				
Sheep and Lamb Slaughter:				
May	1,443,612	1,504,790	1,244,491	1,584,125
June	1,528,826	1,490,445	1,258,628	1,420,679
Chicago Prices:				
Spring Lambs Grading 'Good':				
May	\$ 7.09	\$ 7.08	\$ 9.96	\$ 8.38
June	6.44	7.64	8.44	8.21
Carcasses Grading 'Good'—				
39-45 pounds:				
May	15.20	13.97	18.80	16.48
June	14.83	14.00	16.91	16.05

SLAUGHTER OF COMMERCIAL CATTLE AND PRICES OF STEERS AND BEEF CARCASSES IN MAY AND JUNE DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Federal Slaughter:				
May	616,063	717,413	864,075	735,463
June	638,053	751,115	931,970	669,253
Chicago Prices:				
Steers Grading 'Good'—				
900-1100 pounds:				
May	\$ 6.58	\$ 6.22	\$ 6.91	\$11.86
June	7.06	6.04	7.34	10.74
Carcasses Grading 'Good'—				
500-600 pounds:				
May	10.19	9.02	10.12	17.06
June	11.06	8.78	9.80	15.81

SLAUGHTER OF HOGS AND PRICES OF LIVE HOGS AND FRESH LOINS IN MAY AND JUNE DURING THE LAST FOUR YEARS

	1932	1933	1934	1935
Federal Slaughter:				
May	3,940,470	4,286,239	4,217,624	2,172,109
June	3,319,863	4,626,235	3,763,455	1,828,279
Chicago Prices:				
Hogs Grading 'Good'—				
200-220 pounds:				
May	\$ 3.56	\$ 4.71	\$ 3.64	\$ 9.51
June	3.96	4.59	4.43	9.69
Fresh Loins—10-12 pounds:				
May	8.84	8.82	12.48	22.07
June	11.35	7.41	13.46	22.19

hundred pounds above that for the corresponding grade of beef cattle. At least this was the relationship up to 1932. For last month the average price of lamb, \$8.21, was set against \$10.74 for fat steers. Evidently, the out-of-line condition is still in evidence and leaves the lamb producer in a quandary yet as to when he may come into his own.

In continuation of the data presented in the June Wool Grower, figures for the first two months of the marketing and slaughter from the 1935 lamb crop are presented in the accompanying table. Corresponding figures for federal inspected slaughter of cattle and hogs and their prices are also shown.

The lamb producer is still faced with the choice of two horns of a dilemma in considering lamb market conditions. He must conclude that either lamb market prices are improperly out of line, or that they are determined solely by supply and that there is no competition whatever in the purchases of the consuming public between lamb on one hand and beef and pork on the other. The latter conclusion seems untenable.

It is true that lambs have continued in a comparatively abundant supply during the last seven months of advancing prices for cattle and hogs. The total supply of meat, however, is materially less than in the last depression years. At the same time the general purchasing power is above what it was in 1931 and 1932. At the beginning of the price decline of 1930 and 1931 lamb carcasses were selling at prices materially above those reported for beef and pork. The June, 1930, comparison in the following table, illustrates this:

Relationship Between Lambs, Cattle and Hogs in June, 1930

Federal Slaughter	Chicago Prices for Comparable Grades	
	Live ¹	Dressed ²
Lambs 1,295,000	\$12.23	\$22.28
Cattle 654,000	11.36	17.55
Hogs 3,682,000	9.76	19.10

¹ Lambs: 84 pounds down, Good and Choice; Cattle: Beef Steers, 950-1100 pounds, Good; Hogs: 200-250 pounds, Medium to Choice.

² Lamb: 39-45 pounds, Good; Cattle: 550-700 pounds, Good; Hogs: Fresh Loins, 12-15 pounds.

In the bad conditions of 1930, they merchandised in June only 120,000 fewer carcasses than in the same month of 1935, but the price was \$4.75 per hundred pounds above the price of beef and over \$3.00 above the price of fresh loins.

In June of the present year, however, we have pork loins wholesaling at over 5 cents a pound above lamb carcasses, and beef was practically on a par with lamb.

Last year June lamb prices were \$1.52 below those for May. In 1935 the drop was 17 cents. It is yet too early to determine whether or not the more favorable price situation at the close of June is the result of lower receipts, or represents a shift by the buying public toward lamb on account of what should be its advantageous price position when compared with other meats. Also, there is ordinarily a considerable increase in the demand for lamb in the eastern cities with the advent of hot weather.

The prospective supply of lambs for summer slaughter and the indicated demand would seem to justify lamb prices at a level corresponding with their normal relationship, which is above that of beef cattle. The recent marked strength in the wool market gives further support to this idea. There seems to be little room for doubt as to the late market condition when the great shortage of thin lambs must cause feed lot operators to compete against packers for lighter weight stuff as they commonly did prior to 1931.

As the season progresses, and statistics can be gathered for a larger part of the seasonal operations with the 1935 crop, lamb raisers should be in a better position to determine which horn of the dilemma they shall seize for their mental satisfaction—or perhaps a third and more gratifying explanation may be found.

It is also possible that the restoration of the sale-in-transit freight rate at the river markets may bring about a change in the distribution of lambs and give rise to prices that

will be favorable to the grower. Since 1932 when the large movement of directs from the West to slaughtering points at other markets began, there has been loud complaint as to the effect of directs upon packer buying. Whatever the real effect the arrivals of these directs may have had upon prices, the figures are certainly rather suggestive as is shown below. Sixty-five per cent of the lambs arriving at the Chicago market in June of this year were in the direct class, amounting in number to 107,096, while packer purchases were only 52,171.

The Relationship of Direct Shipments to Total Receipts at the Chicago Market in June During the Last Three Years

	Total Receipts	Number	Directs	
			Per Cent of Total Receipts	Packer Purchases
1933 211,792	123,013	58	78,112	
1934 177,289	112,689	63	60,630	
1935 165,585	107,696	65	52,171	

Annual Meeting of the National Live Stock and Meat Board

THE regular annual meeting of the directors of the National Live Stock and Meat Board was held at Chicago, June 20 and 21. Mr. Thomas E. Wilson of the packing firm of Wilson and Company was elected president to succeed the late Charles E. Carey of Wyoming and Mr. D. M. Hildebrand of Nebraska was named vice president as successor to Mr. Wilson.

The Board had before it Manager Pollock's twelfth annual report. This report showed total receipts from collections at stockyards and from other packers for the twelve months of \$196,000, which was in balance with the budgeted expenditures for the year. Collections for the work of the Board are now being made at 20 public markets and it is expected that during the present year a number of other market points will make arrangements to start collections. During the year covered by the reports, markets at San Francisco, Los Angeles, and

Stockton, California, increased their collections materially. Thirty packers not located at public markets contributed to the Board's support in the customary amount of 25 cents per car. In addition, several of them collected a similar amount from producers from whom purchases were made.

The education of housewives in the selection and cooking of meats continues to be a prominent feature of the work conducted by the Meat Board. Last year two corps of demonstrators and lecturers were engaged in this work. A total of 83 schools were held in 24 states, and in each of the cities, the Board's lecturers conducted a minimum of five sessions of meat cooking instruction. Four of these were for housewives and the fifth for meat retailers. A completely equipped kitchen is set up on the stage and as the lecturer talks, she prepares and cooks the meat dish she is describing. Each cut is explained from selection at the dealer's shop to appearance at the table. In the four days devoted to each school, a total of 44 meat dishes are prepared and the recipes handed out so that the women may go home and make them according to exact directions. The total attendance at cooking schools during the year was 634,250.

Meat merchandising, which includes demonstrations of the cutting of carcasses for retail sale, still is a prominent feature of the Board's work. Three cutting demonstrators are employed, and demonstrations are given with lamb, beef, and pork, in connection with all the cooking schools and, in addition, before audiences of retail dealers, packer salesmen, high school and college classes, hotel, club, and restaurant managers, dietitians and nurses, and others. A total of 736 meat lectures and demonstrations were given during the year in 176 cities. The total attendance of meat dealers was 39,463, including men from 1,592 towns outside of the cities in which the demonstrations were given. Some

64,964 meat merchandising manuals, giving instruction on the cutting of carcasses of lamb, beef and pork, and on the selection of meats, were distributed.

The series of food value charts originated two years ago is still being widely distributed through the office of the nutrition specialist. These charts show the contents of phosphorus, calcium, protein, and various vitamins for different kinds of meat in comparison with other foods. The office of the nutrition specialist also issued a booklet explaining and showing the application of them as the result of research.

The Board has also published a booklet entitled "Take Off Weight With Safety and Comfort." This pamphlet covers in detail the methods worked out in a recent scientific study of the value of the high protein diet in weight reduction. Other publications along the same line include "The Diet During Pregnancy," and "The Diet and Dental Diseases."

A report on government grading of meats was presented by Mr. C. V. Whalin of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C. A number of the larger packers have adopted the plan of marking one or more grades of carcasses with their own quality brands. These concerns also employ government graders when desired by their customers. Stamps used by government graders correspond with official grades of prime, choice, good, etc. The consolidated report of the packers' meat grading showed that during the year 1934, the number of carcasses stamped for each grade was as follows: first grade, 158,107; second grade, 477,035; third grade, 866,425; and fourth grade, 175,125. The total weight of packer graded beef was 922,621,287 pounds.

Report of government grading for the year ending June 30, showed that stamps of government grades were placed on a total of 13,418 pounds of lamb. This was almost twice the weight of lambs stamped by government graders in the preceding year.

Ram Sale Prices at Brady, Texas

AT the ram sale held at Brady, Texas, July 5, 267 head of yearling Rambouillet range rams sold in pen lots at an average price of \$21.46. Twenty-eight single stud Rambouillets averaged \$85.37.

The top ram of the sale brought \$500. It was sold by V. I. Pierce of Ozona, Texas, to W. S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah. Mr. Pierce sold 18 rams at an average of \$77. Mr. Hansen sold 92 head in the sale at an average of \$27.50.

R. F. Miller of Davis, California, sold 21 head bringing an average of \$34.50. The twenty-nine head consigned by Wm. Briggs of Dixon, California, brought an average of \$21. Bullard Brothers of Woodland, California, sold 60 rams which averaged \$31.19.

Grazing on Cut-Over Lands

I WOULD like to see an agitation started to have the Forest Service give a trial of light grazing of sheep over cut-over lands. Here in California they are closing cut-over lands to any kind of sheep grazing. I think light grazing would be beneficial to cut-over lands in that the sheep would cover the pine cones to the extent that a good many of them would germinate.

There is one driveway here that shows good results so far as getting a stand of young pines. There were a large number of sheep driven over this trail each year. Before it was marked off as a driveway, there were very few pines on the driveway. Now after 15 years' use there is a good stand of young pines. There are very few of them that show any sign of being eaten by the sheep. Wendel, Calif. J.F.J.

With the Women's Auxiliaries

Chapter Activities

American Fork

THE American Fork (Utah) Auxiliary held its last meeting for the year at the home of Mrs. Milton Ingersoll. We had a short program and were planning on having an election of officers. However, the members felt since we had been meeting such a short time that the same officers should continue in office until later in the fall. So they were retained.

We also decided in our meeting, and each member pledged herself, to make some article of wool, either clothing or some gift or embroidery piece, and bring it to our first meeting in the fall.

Plans are also being made to meet with the wool growers' organization of this section in September and have a lamb roast. We want our new members to see what the ladies' auxiliary can do to help our husbands out, and keep them interested, and also to get acquainted with each other.

Our officers are: President, Mrs. Thomas Coddington; vice president, Mrs. Loyde Adamson; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Sidney Nicholes, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mark Coddington. The board of directors includes, in addition to the above officers, Mrs. Milton Ingersoll, Mrs. Sidney Nicholes Sr., Mrs. Don Berg, Mrs. Emery Nicholes, and Mrs. Jack Seager. Members of the entertainment committee are: Mrs. Bert Adamson, chairman, Mrs. Carl Anderson, and Mrs. Marion Adamson. Mrs. Milton Adamson has charge of the music.

We now have enrolled 16 members.

Mrs. M. Coddington,
Secretary.

Baker County

BAKER County Chapter, Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers, met at the Baker Hotel. A no-hostess luncheon at 1 o'clock occupied the time till the regular meeting hour. The business meeting was called to order by Mrs. F. A. Phillips, president. There were eighteen members and three visitors present. Mrs. Herman Oliver, state president, made an official visit to this chapter, giving a short talk on the objects of the organization, and outlining the work being done by the various chapters in the state. Mrs. Oliver was accompanied by Mrs. E. J. Bayley and Mrs. Lena Welsh, members of the Grant County Chapter. Mrs. Ira Staggs extended an invitation to the members of the chapter to hold the next meeting at their summer camp in the East Eagle Mountains, the date to be announced later. There will be no further meetings held by this chapter until September.

Minnie Moura, Secretary.

* * *

Morrow County

ON May 3 the Morrow County Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers met at the Lucas Place in Heppner where a no-hostess luncheon was served at 1 o'clock. After the close of the luncheon, the business meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. R. I. Thompson. Mrs. Herman Oliver, state president, was present and addressed the meeting briefly, talking on the objects of the organization and outlining the work being done in other chapters in the state. Mr. Joe Belanger explained the qualifications of 4-H Club members, as this chapter has set aside a sum of money to be used in sending the

most outstanding 4-H Lamb Club member to summer school in 1936.

Much progress was reported by the various committees in charge of the wool work, which is being prepared for the annual Wool and Grain Show to be held in Heppner on August 24, and committees were appointed to arrange the details of the exhibit.

Mrs. R. G. Johnson of Canyon City accompanied Mrs. Oliver as a guest of the chapter. After enrolling nine new members, the meeting was adjourned to meet at the same place on June 7.

Following a no-hostess luncheon held at The Lucas Place in Heppner on June 7, the Morrow County Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary was called to order by Mrs. Ralph Thompson, president. Mrs. Ralph Corrigan, president of the newly organized chapter at Echo, was a guest at the luncheon and the meeting following. Various committees reported progress being made in the preparations for the exhibit at the Wool and Grain Show to be held August 24. There were ten members present, and after enrolling one new member, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on July 12.

Mrs. Glenn C. Jones, Secretary.

* * *

Umatilla County Picnic

ON June 23, accompanied by Mrs. E. J. Bayley of John Day, I drove to the Battle Mountain picnic ground, a distance of 95 miles to attend the annual picnic of the Umatilla County Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers. We reached the park just in time for Mrs. Mac Hoke to put a plate in our hands and put us in line by the side of a loaded table. After our long ride, we were certainly ready to be in that line, and after having our plates filled and refilled we were in a much bet-

ter humor, and ready to enjoy the afternoon.

After greeting many old friends and meeting new ones, all present were invited to join in a circle, where, after singing "America" and several other songs, I was invited to speak to the assembled members and visitors of the Women's Auxiliary and wool growers' organizations. As I had been delegated by the Grant County Chapter at their regular monthly meeting to extend an invitation to the Umatilla and Morrow county chapters to attend their annual picnic to be given on July 21, I took this occasion to extend their invitation in these two counties.

Mr. Garnett Barratt, president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, spoke words of encouragement and praise for the work being done by the women's auxiliary. Mr. Walter Holt tried to tell us that he was too hoarse to speak, but I think it was because he had stood at the picnic table too long. Several others responded with a few words each, after which the afternoon entertainment of races and contests was enjoyed by all. As the sun began to slide down the western sky, I decided if I was to cover the many miles between me and home before dark, it was time to start, so after bidding all adieu, I took a reluctant leave, having spent a most enjoyable day, with sincere hopes to repeat the visit another time.

Mrs. Herman Oliver,
President, Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers Association.

* * *

Grant County

THE members of the Grant County Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers met at the Boy Scout Hall in John Day on June 22 at 1 o'clock to partake of a "Pot Luck" luncheon. Mrs. Frank Oliver, president, presided, and during the course of the luncheon various matters pertaining to the activities of the chapter were discussed.

It was decided, by written ballot,

to hold the annual picnic at the Masonic Picnic Grounds on the Joaquin Miller Trail on July 21. It will be an all-day affair with games to fill in the time before and after the picnic dinner. An invitation was extended to the Umatilla County Chapters, and to the Morrow County Chapter. Mrs. Mary Finlayson was appointed chairman of the picnic committee, assisted by the several community chairmen.

The delegate sent by this chapter to the Wool Craft School, held in Corvallis in May under the auspices of the Extension Department of the State College, gave a most interesting outline of her work and exhibited articles made there, as well as wool dyed for rug making and other uses.

The August meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Peter Troughout near Antone.

Mrs. Louise Moore, Secretary.

Educational Department

Mrs. Henry Moss, Chairman

History of Wool

WE all know that wool is the natural clothing of sheep. We know that in some way or other this wool is removed and is made into cloth or yarn, and in turn fashioned into garments for our use. It has a true name given to it in the days of mythology, that of the "Golden Fleece."

When Rome was in her glory the sheep raised on the Bay of Naples, according to Pliny, produced the best wool in the world, the Grecian sheep being second best. From birth the sheep were given extraordinary care, and in some instances more care than was given the children. The bodies of the sheep were even covered with skins and other coverings to produce a lustrous and wavy gloss to the wool. The fleece on the sheep was examined frequently, parted and combed, and moistened with the rarest oils and often times with wine. When two years old the lambs were killed, the Romans believing that the fleece was at that age in the cream of condition. This shows the care taken of the wool which went into the clothing of the wealthy and refined Roman.

It was with the choicest of these

sheep grown on the Bay of Naples that the native Spanish sheep were crossed, thus establishing a new variety, called to this day "Spanish Merinos."

France, in the 17th century, imported Spanish Merinos. There was considerable opposition to this, but in 1786 the French government imported 376 ewes and lambs, placing them in the section of Rambouillet, near Paris. This flock was a great success and exercised a commanding influence over the French breeds. Other countries heard of these beautiful fine-wooled Spanish Merino sheep, and we find in the 18th century Norway, Denmark, Saxony, Prussia, Hungary and England importing this pure-blooded stock from Spain.

The most remarkable event in the history of Merino sheep was exporting them in 1810 to Australia, and breeding them with the native sheep. In three years the number in Australia doubled, and in 28 years it had increased a hundred fold. Due to the climate and soil, together with careful breeding, the wool became famous throughout the world and today is the commanding factor in the fine wool market. Today Australia is the chief source of the world's wool supply. Due to colonization, Merino sheep were shipped to South America and South Africa, where large quantities of Merino wool have since been produced.

In the United States, the growing

Material for this page should be sent to Mrs. Ella I. Livingston, National Press Correspondent, 239 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

of wool and manufacture of it could not be called an industry until the year 1800. We should review briefly the conditions up to that time which paved the way to one of the most successful industries in this country and one of the most important stepping stones in the American development.

The first sheep introduced into the colonies are said to have been brought into Virginia by the London Company in the year 1609. Columbus, however, back in 1493, is said to have brought some from Spain. The flocks brought over by these early explorers and conquerors followed their masters, some to the states and countries bordering the Gulf, but most of them went westward to the Spanish possessions in Southern California, New Mexico and Arizona.

Between the years 1717 to 1800, especially during the Revolutionary War and the years following, was one of the best examples of how a country is dependent on foreign sources, especially when the source of supply is cut off. The Revolutionary War increased the demands for clothing made from domestic wools, which were entirely inadequate to supply what was needed, as practically all of the flocks had been limited to the wants of each individual family, and the supply could not properly clothe the soldiers and recruits from the cities and towns. At that time the great patriot, James Otis, stated that there was not enough wool raised in America to make each person a pair of socks. Great stress was laid by the various assemblies in all the colonies upon the need for the people to increase the size and improve the breed of their flocks.

The first Merino sheep to aid directly in the improvement of the American strain of sheep was a ram brought into this country from France by two Frenchmen. Four rams had been shipped, but only one had survived. This was in 1801.

The largest importation, and the one which had the most to do with the improvement of the flocks in this country, was the bringing in of

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 Second Vice President, Mrs. Leon Contor, Idaho Falls, Idaho
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 Mrs. Ira Staggs, Baker, Oregon

75 ewes and 21 rams by Davis Humphreys of Connecticut, in 1802.

After 1807 Merino wool went upwards in price due to the fact that the Non-Intercourse Act was passed, causing practically an embargo, and the seemingly hostile tactics of both England and France reduced the imports of woollens by at least one half. By the time the war was declared in 1812 the supply of foreign woollens was absolutely cut off.

The effect upon the manufacture of woollens was immediate. Mr. Humphreys, previously mentioned, started a mill in 1806, using his own wool. DuPont, another original importer of Merino sheep, opened a mill near Wilmington, Delaware, in 1812, which was the starting point of the great DuPont industries. In 1810 approximately 24 woolen mills were in existence in eastern United States. Fourteen of these mills manufactured annually 10,000 yards of cloth, selling at from one to ten dollars a yard.

In 1809 and 1810 the demand for pure-blooded Merino sheep was so great that rams had risen in value from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and ewes were sold at \$1,000. Pure Merino wool rose from 75 cents a pound to \$2. The common wool was quoted at 37½ cents a pound.

We find that starting in 1840, due to the opening up of new lands in the Middle West and better systems of transportation, the raising of sheep expanded rapidly in the states bordering the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The opening of the Erie Canal and others, giving a direct water and rail route, was an instrumental factor in this expansion.

The first step in the westward march was taken when the railroads connected the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean, making accessible this great area of grazing land most suitable for the raising of sheep on a productive basis. The Union and Central Pacific opened up this section in 1869, to be followed in about 15 years by the Southern Pacific, and the Northern Pacific, opening up the sections to the south and north. From this time the West became the center of the wool industry.

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

Chicago

CONSENSUS of opinion around the sheephouse is that the new lamb crop will be cashed in the \$8 to \$8.50 range, Chicago basis. Late in June killers "cracked down," with \$8 their objective point. A mid-month spurt reinstated the \$9 quotation, choice lambs reaching \$9.35, but it was merely the seasonal pre-national holiday spurt stimulated by a few days of short supply, which prompted one of the big packers, who happened to be short, to cover overnight requirements. An \$8 to \$8.50 market will be around \$1.50 per hundred higher than last year. Bullish influences are comparative scarcity of beef, and actual scarcity of pork. Beef shortage is attributable to the 1934 drouth; that of pork to a combination of drouth and curtailed production, resulting from the A.A.A. policy which necessitated destruction of surplus pigs last summer and reduced fall farrowing to the lowest numerical basis in more than a decade.

After the fitful June market, prognosis is futile. Dropping to the lowest level of the season early in the month when \$8.25 was the practical top, about \$1 per hundred was put on during the third week when the top reached \$9.35. This was set back to \$8.85 before the close when an expanding movement from below the Ohio River, mainly Tennessee, precipitated a slump. Idahos moved simultaneously, Denver reporting as high as 21,000 in a single session. Jersey City, glutted with southeastern lambs, resumed its original role of price smasher, necessitating shipping southern lambs by the trainload up hill to Chicago, this direct stuff being the real depressing influence. To aggravate matters southwestern stuff reported profusely at Fort Worth and as it had the merit of cheapness, it was readily absorbed to the detriment of quality. Fortunately California was out of the

game, otherwise conditions would have been worse. In the general crash of livestock prices, which carried cattle quotations to \$2 to \$4 per hundred lower levels, hogs a dollar, ovine stock did not fare badly, especially when a nation-wide agitation against lofty meat prices was reckoned with. Lamb was naturally caught in the vortex of this agitation, which developed a violent stage in some localities. The New York kosher strike temporarily closed hundreds of meat markets, wherein a considerable volume of lamb is sold daily under normal conditions. A pickup by the wool market exerted no apparent influence in live mutton trade.

Owing to wet weather, June loading in Tennessee was curtailed, insuring a liberal movement from that state and Kentucky during July. Missouri, despite drouth, has raised a lamb crop and the whole central western region also has them. Lush pastures everywhere delayed loading so-called native lambs, but when they show up, they will be fat. Idaho and the far Northwest reported in unusually heavy volume during June, the bulk of the run from that quarter being from low altitude pastures where feed was so abundant as to delay the hegrira to mountain grass. Lambs that were going to high altitude pastures in June last year moved to the shambles on this occasion.

The dressed market has been unusually nervous, advancing and declining \$2 per hundred within a few days, but fresh product has been moved without difficulty and on short runs killers have been forced to buy for numbers, emergencies that necessitated lax sorting. Lambs never went to the butcher in better condition or at such substantial weights at this season. Selling drives, especially by chain stores, have undoubtedly stimulated consumption, lamb having staged a return to metropolitan newspaper advertising.

However, while the anti-meat agitation mainly affected beef and pork, lamb suffered to some extent as the "cheaper meat" slogan was directed at all animal products. Vendors of competitive foods naturally took advantage of the opportunity, the sausage maker getting a profitable inning. "Hot dogs" and "hamburger" furnished outlets for millions of pounds of low grade beef, a traffic from which ovine product is excluded.

Receipts at the major markets were light in June, in fact Chicago was almost bare late in the month, but markets not heretofore included in the enumeration were amply supplied. During the last week of June, Denver reported 48,000, getting over 20,000 on one day and when they register there, they are in the visible supply, as the bulk moves east for slaughter. That same week Fort Worth reported nearly 20,000. On the other hand the June movement to eastern markets, including Nashville and Louisville, was light as rain retarded gathering.

So far corn belt feeders have manifested no interest in feeding lambs for immediate purchase or fall delivery, although farm demand for thin cattle is still urgent, despite a slumpy fat cattle trade. Late in June a train of Texas calves reached Chicago to sell like hot cakes at \$8.50 to \$9.25 per hundred for steers and \$7 to \$7.85 for heifers, but the only feeder business in the sheephouse was a load of shorn yearlings at \$5.50. This reflects the profitable outcome of cattle feeding last winter, while lambs did well to break even. Evidently the country is cattle-minded, but the spread between the two species should prompt farm feeders to turn to lambs. The best black face western throwouts have been going to killers at \$6.50, Chicago; comparable Texas calves are ready sale at \$9 to \$9.25, an unprecedented spread. As the country is literally buried in green feed and

stock cattle are scarce, farm feeders will probably turn to lambs, as cost can be grazed down substantially before new corn is ready.

However, feeder trade outcome will depend on corn crop development and that crop is two to three weeks late, with a considerable percentage of the intended area not planted. Farm feeders rarely consider thin lambs until well along in August and, under present conditions, killers can use throwouts to advantage. Should feeders get into the competition, they would sell closer to tops. Native lambs have been coming in such excellent condition that "anything cheap" has had an inning.

A few trades have been reported in the West at 6 cents, but the lambs involved carry a fat top. Montana growers intend to stand pat for 6 to 6½ cents, as they could contract the entire crop at any price below \$6 now without haggling. The northwestern lamb run will carry a much shorter feeder end than last year, local demand for ewe lambs is healthy, insuring a generous hold back. In Montana \$6 per head is a popular bid for yearling ewes with few takers. Practically the entire crop of lambs eligible to feed lot entry has been bid 5½ to 5¾ cents. Wool is moving at 21 to 23½ cents, compared with 22 to 26 cents on the spurt, and flock owners are in a mood to stand pat when a lamb trader comes around. Later on Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other corn belt states will absorb a large number of lambs on a cash basis. The irresponsible element that took Montana lambs on contract last fall will not get a "look-in" this year. Western breeders are on dangerous ground, putting out their property without adequate supervision, plus reasonable assurance that the man getting them is competent. An opinion exists that early-bought

feeders will be the cheapest this year, especially as cost can be grazed down materially.

Reverting to prospective values, there is a ray of hope in the pig crop report issued by Washington on June 28, which corresponds closely to private estimates and insures continued scarcity of pork. This should operate to the advantage of lamb as both are in the "small meat" category. Prospective pork production promises to be the lightest in 40 years for some time. Up to June 1, spring farrowing in the entire United States was 20 per cent less than during the same period of 1934; in the corn belt states the decrease was 22.3 per cent. Compared with the huge pig crops of 1932 and 1933 the decrease is 42 per cent. There will be some increase in fall farrowing probably 20 per cent compared with 1934, but that crop was whittled down by necessity for complying with the government production control policy so that no material accession to national pork supply will be effected by fall farrowing. Hogs over six months old on farms on June 1 were 30 per cent less for the entire United States; 37 per cent less for the corn belt than last year.

With such a pork shortage, actual and impending, plus certainty of light beef tonnage, lamb should get a "break." Doubtless that meat suffered last year from superabundance of cheap beef and pork, not to speak of poultry and fish. Nothing is cheap now so that lamb should get a play. It could be pushed more vigorously.

An uncertain factor is the native or corn belt crop. That section is preparing a surprise in the shape of accumulating production for which official repression of the hog industry it at least partly responsible. This year native lambs, as a result of lush feed, are heavier and in better condition than in many years. Surplus pasture, with nothing to put on it, has held farm lambs back, few going to the butcher in June, but they are behind the screen and will show up on the front of the stage sooner or later. Many will be consumed locally as they are easily processed,

but the market will get the great bulk.

A year ago lamb prices were on practically the same basis as late June this year, but what happened subsequently was consolidated grief. A strike at the Chicago stock yards in July knocked the underpinning from the price list, putting the market down to \$6.75@7. During August and September \$6 to \$6.50 represented the bulk of the trade, drouth aggravating a bad situation. That this will be repeated in 1935 is improbable as conditions have changed radically; no liquidation influences exist and as the other species are vending 75 to 100 per cent higher, at least conservative optimism is warranted. Even fish and poultry prices are substantially higher.

Getting back to the June market, it was flighty and undependable, registering declines and advances of 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight. At the high time spring lambs sold at \$9.50 to \$10, reverting on the month end break to \$8.50@8.75, although picked lots were always worth \$8.85 to \$9. The second week of the month recorded the lowest level of the season, lambs breaking 75 cents to \$1; yearlings \$1 to \$1.25 in response to heavy receipts from the Northwest. The third week spring lambs were \$8@8.75, a decline of \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred from the high spot, choice 83 to 85-pound Idahos selling at \$8.35@8.50; 75-pound Oregons at \$8 and a long string of 75 to 77-pound Idahos at \$8@8.15. At the lowest spot \$8.50 creamed the crop, but on the logical reaction prices worked upward until \$9@9.25 took the bulk with a \$9.35 top, from which another abrupt decline to an \$8.50@8.75 basis, with a scratch top at \$8.85. Yearlings at \$5.85@6.50 and ewes at \$2 to \$3.25 represented the bulk of the business, other than lambs.

Regardless of what else may happen, it will be a choppy market, both live and dressed. All branches of the trade are acting that way and no reason exists why ovine stock should be immune.

J. E. Poole.

Kansas City

JUNE found an erratic sheep market. Prices broke and rallied with no evident reason for their movement in either direction, except possibly that June saw last year's lambs draw a yearling classification and new crop lambs came into trade channels as straight lambs.

Other factors that may have contributed to the price swings were that fat cattle and fat hogs declined, and the consumers' position in regard to meat in general was not favorable. The fact that prices fluctuated quickly showed that distributors were uncertain as to operations. Receipts were not heavy and under normal conditions supplies of dressed lamb and mutton would not have been sufficient to meet requirements.

May closed with old crop lambs and old crop yearlings selling at \$8.50 and \$6.50 and new crop lambs selling up to \$8.75. The market rose in the next few days, when the switch to a new classification was made with lambs up to \$9.40 and yearlings up to \$7.50 by the 8th. From then on succeeding weak spots developed until on the 18th lambs sold at \$7.85 down and yearlings at \$6.25 down. In the next eight days there was a 60 to 75-cent rally fol-

lowed by some soft spots that developed an \$8.25 top for lambs and a \$6.25 top on yearlings. As compared with the May close this was a 25 to 50-cent decline. Shortly after the middle of the month the market was the lowest of the year.

Early June practically completed the movement of early western lambs and cleaned up the fed yearlings, except for some of the Northwest states which swung into the marketing column. Natives predominated most of the month. The movement from southeastern and central states was heavy. Owing to cool wet weather, offerings did not carry much finish but they showed good weight. At the rate natives have been moving the past three weeks, July will about clean up the supply. Had offerings carried more finish they would have been more acceptable to killers. From now on a good many native lambs will be shorn before they are marketed and if wool prices strengthen shearing will be increased by the middle of July.

As the season is beginning to unfold, it looks as if conditions will be the direct opposite of last year. Generous rains have practically assured large feed crops for this year, while at this time last year the entire country was in the grip of one of

the worst drouths on record. Had it not been for the feed supplies from winter wheat fields, the western sheepmen last year would have been in dire straights. The per cent of last year's lambs that had to go the feeder route was unusually large. This year excellent range conditions indicate that the per cent of lambs fat enough for killers will be unusually large. The feeder last year had an abundant supply of thin lambs. This year, it will be hard to find thin lambs, especially light weight thin lambs. It looks as if killers will have liberal supplies of fat western lambs during August and September, the movement being pegged to start earlier than usual.

It is reported that some Wyoming feeder lamb contracts have been made at \$6. However, contracting is below normal in other sections. Unless conditions change materially the corn belt will have an abundance of feed, especially the kinds suitable for feeding lambs. It also looks as if Kansas, Oklahoma and the Panhandle of Texas will put in a large acreage of wheat this fall that can be used for pasturing sheep this coming winter. The feeder doubtless will be close on the heels of the killer this fall if he gets anything to feed, a condition that should react favorably on the general market.

While a good many old fat ewes have gone into killers' hands recently at \$2 to \$3 a hundred pounds, or about \$1 lower than the May level, good young breeding ewes have been very scarce and insufficient to meet the demand. A good many flockmasters intend to make replacements of old ewes culled out last year, from this year's ewe lambs. This, of course, will be governed to some extent by the market price for lambs this fall.

A good many in the trade figure that if the employment program fostered by the 4,800 million-dollar government fund gets under way by September demand for meats of all kinds will become more urgent. The supply of fat hogs at principal markets in June was 50 per

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cent short of the same period last year, and the smallest in 50 years. Storage stocks of pork June 1, were the smallest in 28 years and in cure have diminished rapidly in the past sixty years. Neither stocks of beef or pork can be replenished before new grain feed crops can be converted into meats and that process cannot start before November. It is quite probable that the fat lamb will be an attractive product until the shortage in other meats is overcome. The user of ovine meat has not had to contend with high prices like the user of beef and pork and as a result there has been little rebellion.

June receipts were 107,247 compared with 101,807 in June last year. Arrivals for the six months were 858,009 compared with 873,844 in the same period last year. The large part of the decrease came early in the year.

C. M. Pipkin.

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for June were approximately 65,600 compared with 98,794 in May and 86,223 in June a year ago. Included in the month's total were about 26,325 from the West, and two thirds of these were from Idaho. The run of native lambs totaled around 35,000 and quality was generally good to choice.

The lamb market was very uneven throughout the month. The closing top in May was \$8.75, but by the end of the first week in June tops advanced to \$9.65, after which the market was up and down, and at the close \$8.15 was taking best offerings. Western lambs were of only fair quality and on most occasions sold straight. Old crop-fed clipped yearlings, which were selling up to \$7.50 a month ago were down to \$6 on the close, while odd lots of natives were selling \$5.50@6, and westerns \$5.75@6.25. Old wethers sold on the close \$3.50@4 and two-year-olds \$5@5.25. Choice fat ewes were quotable up to \$3, but \$2@2.50 took bulk of the fair to good kinds.

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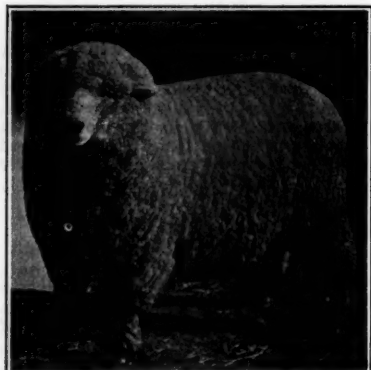
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Demand for breeding ewes was good, with bulk of sales late in the month \$2@3, with yearling kinds up to \$5 or higher.

H. H. Madden.

Omaha

FOR a time it looked as though June would chalk up a record decline on fat lambs, even for the sixth month of the year when the price trend is not infrequently downward. In a single week the market went off as much as \$1.65, but by the end of the month the net loss, at 25@50 cents compared with the end of May, was not so great as has been seen in more than one bygone June.

The lightest June run since 1917—about 93,000—was at least partially responsible for preventing an even sharper decline, for the tone of all livestock markets was decidedly bearish. Lambs suffered least of any class, but sheepmen would have preferred seeing the relationship between lambs and other livestock adjusted through an upward revision of lamb prices rather than by means of a break on cattle and hogs that was more severe than in the case of lambs.

Despite that fact, as matters now stand, lambs are still the cheapest item on the hoof. On top of a dull, uncertain outlet for dressed meat—a condition common to all departments of the trade—sellers had to contend throughout June with a lack of any appreciable activity in wool, and the market on the live product pursued an extremely erratic course during the month.

An early June advance carried top lambs to \$9.65, the month's peak. From there, best lambs dropped to \$7.75 in mid-month, worked back up to \$8.85 and then hit another snag to close around the \$8 level. Bulk of all sales of woolled lambs during the four weeks was within a spread of \$7.50@9.50.

Natives and fed shorn lambs from nearby feed lots made up the majority of receipts. Such range lambs as did appear were not, for the most

part, of strictly top quality. As a result, the western contingent trailed native offerings from 15 to 25 cents per hundredweight most of the time. Occasionally the spread was even wider.

Native offerings, on the other hand, came to market carrying good finish in sharp contrast to the representation of a year ago, when drouth was fast depleting all sections of the country of feed.

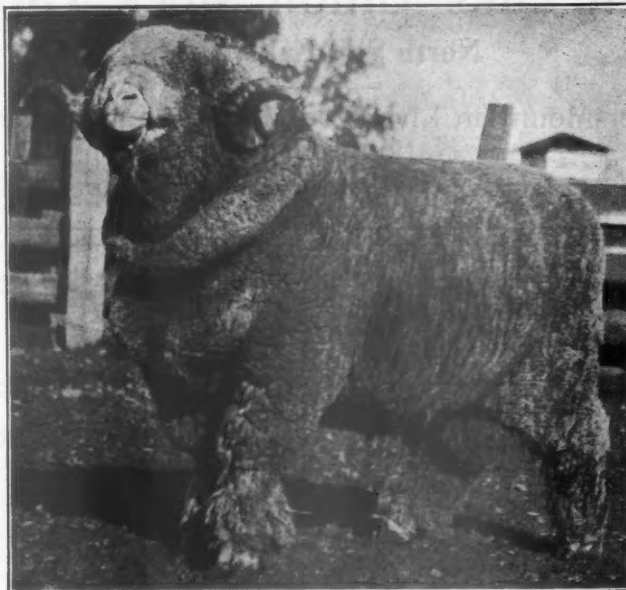
This year abundant forage is already assured for both the range and corn belt territories. When range lambs do come to market, they should run strongly to killers. If early season volume is any criterion, there will be a sizable showing of good natives, too.

Total marketings, however, should be smaller than those of 1934 and this may stand both farm and western flockmasters in good stead. The wool trade seems to have snapped out of its lethargy in the past few days and, should present activity be continued, it would have a tendency to bolster up lamb prices.

Present indications are for a comparatively light supply of feeder lambs and good corn belt demand for both feeding and breeding stock. There is promise of a world of grass and hay, as well as stubble, weeds and forage that can be best converted into cash via sheep and lambs. Some orders are already commencing to appear from Iowa, Minnesota and points farther east, and as soon as harvest gets under way this month, it is expected that business from territory more adjacent to this market will open up.

Prices for feeding lambs declined somewhat during June in sympathy with the break in fat stock, but toward the close demand picked up and the market carried a good strong undertone; in fact, prices have been advanced half a dollar here this week, top on fleshy Idaho feeders advanced to \$7, or within a quarter of the season's peak. This was from a low quotation of \$6.25 just before the rise set in the latter part of June.

Due largely to lighter receipts than a year ago, coupled with a considerably smaller percentage of thin



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lambs, the total outgo of feeder
sheep and lambs from Omaha last
month was the lightest in a number
of years—only 6,906, compared with
12,150 in June, 1934.

The country has been taking most
of the aged stock that has come to
market recently. Sharp advances
have been scored by all breeding
ewes. Killer interest in ewes has been
only mild at best, and anything at
all suitable for breeding has been
worth as much as a dollar more to
the country than for slaughter.

Yearling ewes are now selling at
\$5@5.75; 2-year-olds as high as
\$4.75, and most solid-mouths in
good flesh but not too heavy at \$3@
4, with an occasional sale above the
latter figure. These quotations are
mainly on native stock as the West
has shown but slight disposition to
market its breeding stuff so far. Thin
gummers, as well as heavy ewes sell
down to \$2 and less.

In contrast to these prices is a top
quotation of \$2.75 on light fat ewes,
with bulk of the slaughter stock
going at \$2.50 down.

Fed yearlings, classified as old-
crop shorn lambs prior to June 1,
shared the break on fat lambs last
month. At the close the best were
not bringing over \$6.

Kirby Kittoe.

Idaho's Midsummer Meeting

IDAHO'S annual ram sale will
open at 10 A. M., Wednesday,
August 14, at Filer, Idaho. At 7:15
in the evening following the sale,
wool growers will gather at dinner
in Twin Falls to discuss association
business and other questions of gen-
eral concern to the industry, such as
grazing, marketing, and legislation.
President T. C. Bacon will preside.

This summer dinner meeting of
the Idaho Association has become an
event of unusual interest and im-
portance to Idaho sheepmen, as it
affords an excellent opportunity to
confer informally. The program
for this year's meeting has not yet
been framed, but it will, of course,
be up to the usual high standard of
previous affairs.

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 14)

coyote trapping should be made a part of the public works program. There are many unemployed trappers in this section.

J. Leslie Carter.

UTAH

June is normally the driest month of the year, but this June was one of the driest of record, a great majority of stations reporting no precipitation after the morning of the first when a May storm ended. The month was also abnormally warm. Consequently pastures and ranges, especially at the lower levels are very much in need of rain, despite the wet April and May. The higher country, however, is still well supplied with grass and moisture, and livestock are doing well thereon. Herds confined to the lower levels are in places only fair. The first alfalfa crop was light and the second is being held back by dry weather in places.

Kamas

Conditions here are good (July 5), that is they are average.

We had a 15 per cent death loss in range ewes during the winter and our lamb crop was about 15 per cent short of that of 1934.

Most of the wool has been shipped from this district. Advances of 12 cents a pound were given on consignments, but fewer clips are being marketed that way this year. Recently as much as 24 cents has been paid by dealers.

Coyotes are very, very numerous and doing lots of damage. I think it would be a good idea for the sheepmen to be allowed to pick out the trappers placed in their vicinity instead of having them appointed by the F.E.R.A. I think we would get better results all around and we certainly need protection now from the coyotes.

L. M. Crittenden.

(Continued to page 33)

AHLANDERS' SHEEP CAMP TRAILER



Will save you \$75 per month in feed of horses, and yet give you the use of your truck for hauling lambs, feed, etc.

Can be drawn by car or saddle horse. Has full sized bed, stove, cupboard, table, bins, drawers, large storage compartments, etc. 100% weatherproof. Insulated steel top.

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Armour and Company is constantly trying to help women to fully appreciate the importance of meat in the diet. For meat is a body-building, strength-giving food; it helps develop red blood, strong teeth and bones, and supplies valuable vitamins.

Armour's radio, magazine, and newspaper advertising, and home economics booklets stress the values of meat. Such advertising, it is hoped, will gradually increase the percentage of the national income spent for meat, and this in turn will increase the price which the packers are able to pay you livestock producers for your product. We hope that there will be a steady improvement in this condition.

A. H. Cabell
President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 31)

CALIFORNIA

June was practically without rain, except for light showers over the northwestern mountainous portions. Temperatures were near normal along the coast, but some of the interior valleys had warmer temperatures than usual. Hay and other crops have done well, but pastures and ranges are drying out pretty generally. Forage is still plentiful and of good quality, and livestock are mostly in good condition.

Verona

We are having good weather and feed on the range now (June 24).

The death loss in range ewes last winter was about 5 per cent. Our lamb crop was better than last year's.

A price of 26 cents has been paid on 1935 wool having a 54 per cent shrinkage. On clips sold, a discount of 1½ cents has been made for tags, etc. I would judge that about 10 per cent of the 1935 wools have not been consigned or sold. The amount of wool being consigned is less than one year ago.

Thirteen and one-half cents was the rate paid per head with board to machine shearers.

Stanley H. Frasier.

Wendel

The weather has been drying except in the higher ranges where the feed is good. We have about 30 per cent more feed this year (June 25).

Winter loss was very light, maybe 3 per cent. Loss at lambing time was heavy due to poison and excessive feed. Last year, lambs saved per 100 ewes averaged about 80 per cent, this year it was 110.

Wool in this section is of badly mixed grades, with a shrinkage of 63 to 67 per cent. It has brought from 15 to 21 cents, with a 1 per cent discount for tags, etc. About half as much wool was consigned this year, and that almost entirely

government wool. I think about 10 per cent is still unsold. Shearers were paid 11 cents per head with board, and the shearer who owns his machine was paid 14 cents.

Coyotes are worse in this section. The past two seasons have been good for their breeding. Due to the cut in appropriations there are only about half as many government or state trappers, and there are no commercial trappers.

J. J. Fleming.

OREGON

Light scattered showers occurred, some of them being beneficial to pastures and ranges. Temperatures were moderately warm much of the time, favoring good vegetation growth. Pastures were revived by rains in places the last week; some wheat is being cut for hay. Cattle are being shipped. Alfalfa cutting is well along. Milk is diminishing on dry feed, in a few places.

Echo

We have had no rain of benefit to the locality. The feed is dry, averaging about the same as the last two or three years (June 25).

Death loss in range ewes last winter was from 4 to 8 per cent.

The percentage of lambs saved per 100 ewes is about 10 per cent of what it was last year.

This year's wools have brought from 16 to 19½ cents. Advances on consigned wools are around 12 cents. There is a considerably less amount of wool being consigned this year, and about 10 per cent of 1935 wools still remain in growers' hands.

Machine shearers were paid 12½ cents per head with board.

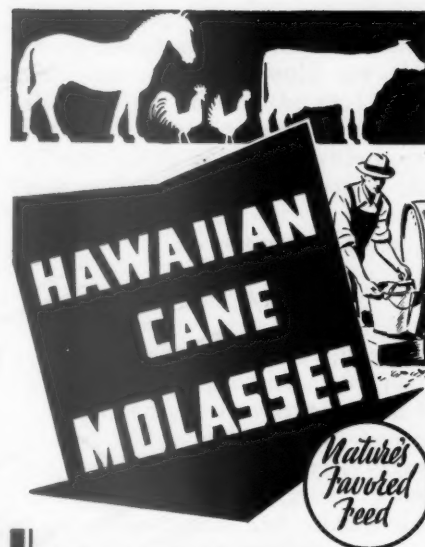
Coyotes are becoming more plentiful.

Gaylord M. Madison.

WASHINGTON

Normal weather prevailed as a general rule, some days being warm and some nights cool. Precipitation occurred occasionally and rather

(Continued to page 35)



RAISES the Average

Your profits are largely determined by averages: average production of cows or hens; average gain of hogs, lambs or cattle fattened for market; average number of young successfully raised.

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This painstaking and daily study of thousands of markets everywhere is one of Swift & Company's most important jobs. Only by avoidance of gluts and famines can a maximum volume of fresh meat, dairy and poultry products, and shortening be kept moving into immediate consumption, and price fluctuations kept from widening. Only by keeping in constant touch with

the demands of thousands of cities, towns, and villages can ready outlets be found for the unceasing stream of meat animals, and dairy

and poultry products, always on the way to market.

Imagine, if you will, hundreds and hundreds of cars—an intricate maze of them—hurrying out daily from scores of Swift & Company meat and produce plants and lard and shortening refineries—east, south, west, north. Immediately one begins to realize how complex is this task of guiding each car to its proper destination . . . how invaluable this sort of marketing service is to producers and consumers alike.

Quick selection of marketing points where, for the moment, demand is best—speed, still more speed, in reaching them—this is how Swift & Company markets. This never-ending study and adjustment of demand and supply is of inestimable value to dairymen and livestock and poultry raisers, and consumers of meat, dairy and poultry products.



Swift & Company

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 33)

generally, but it was too light over the eastern portion to keep pastures and ranges up; consequently the forage is showing the need of rain excepting west of the Cascades. Haying has progressed, but the hay did not cure satisfactorily, and some was wet by showers. Livestock are mostly in good condition.

IDAHO

Seasonal temperatures prevailed much of the time, being favorable for ranges and crops, but the southern and southwestern portions have had little or no rain since the end of May, and rain is thus becoming more or less urgently needed. Farther north a few showers in the last week occurred, but they were too light to be of much benefit. Alfalfa was harvested generally in good condition. Livestock are in most cases doing well.

Caldwell

We have the best range conditions that we have had for the past 10 years (June 10).

We had about a 5 per cent death loss in ewes last winter. The number of lambs saved per 100 ewes is about 10 per cent less than last year.

Machine shearers were paid 15 cents per head with board.

Around 24 cents has been paid on this year's wool. All of the early shorn wools were shipped when the market went up. The tendency is to sell, rather than to consign.

Not much change in coyotes.

Baldwin F. Brown.

Lava Hot Springs

Our range conditions are better than usual this year, but it is drying fast now (June 22).

We had a death loss of 10 per cent in range ewes during last winter. Lambing has been better this year.

Twenty-three cents has been paid recently on 1935 wool. An advance of 18 cents is being made on con-

signed wools. The amount of wool being consigned is a trifle less than one year ago. I would say that about 25 per cent of the 1935 wools have not been consigned or sold. Fifteen cents per head with board was paid to machine shearers this year.

Byington & Kasiska.

MONTANA

Seasonal temperatures prevailed, which were favorable for plant growth, except it was too cold in places; and light but rather general showers occurred practically every week to refresh vegetation. However, some eastern and middle areas are beginning to need moisture as rains were not all heavy. Haying progressed without hindrance excepting showers the last week west of the mountains. Livestock continue in good condition as a rule, though the drouth has reduced milk production locally. Shearing is nearly completed; conditions favorable. Lambs and calves are thriving.

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KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY

Jordan

Range conditions are good at this time (July 1), but owing to the drouth in this immediate section, there will be no feed for winter, either in the stack or on the range. June has made a good average for the general area.

I think about 97 per cent of this year's clip is still in growers' hands. Sales have recently been made at prices ranging from 18 to 21 cents for wools shrinking around 62 per cent, and advances of 13 cents are being offered, but most of the growers are waiting. Shearing rates this year were 13 cents and board for machine shearers and 11 cents and board for blade men.

The lamb yield was not so high as last year.

Coyotes are getting more plentiful all the time.

W. H. Bowman.

WYOMING

Weather conditions were comparatively favorable for range interests this month. However, the first few days of July showed soils generally becoming dry and moisture much needed, especially in the south-central and extreme western portions. Haying has progressed without weather that was detrimental. Ranges have continued to make feed, but weeds are more numerous than usual in the drouth denuded areas. Livestock continue in good condition as a rule, though there was some loss due to poison weeds. Sheep shearing is practically finished. A considerable loss of lambs resulted from hailstorms earlier in the month.

Casper

We have had occasional rains, and the feed here is excellent (June 24). Conditions are considerably improved over the last two or three years..

Our winter death loss was normal, but the lamb crop is smaller.

Shearers who board themselves receive 13 cents per head, and those who do not are paid 11 cents per head.

From 17 to 20½ cents has been paid recently on 1935 wool, with a

discount for tags, etc., of 1 per cent. There have been virtually no consignments, and about half of the wool has been sold.

Cole Creek Sheep Co.

Greybull

Range conditions here are the best in several years (June 17).

We have had probably a 5 per cent death loss in range ewes and range lambing has been poor compared with last year.

Fourteen cents per head with board, and 11 cents per head for blade men, are the rates paid shearers.

Long staple yearling wool with a light shrinkage has sold at 20 cents recently, with a 1 per cent discount for tags. There has been less wool consigned this year.

P. B. Carlson.

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Wool Essay Contest Creates Wide Interest

WHEN the West Unity Woolen Mills of West Unity, Ohio, recently offered two wool blankets free each month to wool growers in America, it created an unexpected amount of interest. More than 10,000 persons have already taken part in the contest.

Wool Growers who sent their fleeces for weaving were asked to write an article of not more than 100 words on "Why we use wool bedding."

The following two statements won the blankets for April:

First Prize

Maybe it's the recollection of restful slumber under light, fluffy coverings full of warmth and cozy comfort in winter; maybe it's the satisfaction that comes from lighter pieces on chilly, late summer nights; maybe it's the satisfaction that comes from pardonable pastoral pride when a house guest exclaims:

"Why, how unusual it is to have bedding right from your own flock! I thought 'home-grown' blankets passed out in New England a century ago."

Or, maybe these are not our reasons in toto. Maybe there's just an inexplicable "soothing something" for one hundred per cent preference for wool bedding in our home. Who knows?"

By Charles A. Grimes,
Route 1, Manville, R. I.

Second Prize

Combining the necessary qualities of lightweight and uniform warmth, wool, nature's age-old gift to modern air-conditioning, is the only durable bed clothing worthy of the modern housewives' consideration for guaranteed sleeping comfort. Rich, multi-colored combinations and popular designs solve adequately the problem of beauty and the bed; and the simple method of ordinary washing insures continuous cleanliness.

The quality of wool long outlives the thought of cost, which is low per unit of value. For generations, as now, our family has appreciated the woolen mills' service to man in shaping nature's bounty to serve his necessity.

By Mary Margaret Hunt,
Gibsonburg, Ohio.

WESTERN WOOL GROWERS
CAN NOW PROFIT BY RESTORATION OF

Change of Ownership Privilege on Sheep and Lambs at

SOUTH OMAHA

EFFECTIVE JULY 15, western trunk lines revised their tariffs on sheep and lambs to provide for change of ownership at Missouri river markets. Their action means that western sheepmen can now take advantage of SOUTH OMAHA'S convenient location and better marketing facilities, while at the same time enjoying the benefit of the through, or minimum freight rate.

The differential of approximately 24 cents per hundredweight that has existed between the river markets and other western points, or direct, at which the change of ownership privilege remained in force after it was stricken from tariffs governing the rates through river points in 1932, is now removed. Range growers need no longer make a sacrifice in order to avail themselves of SOUTH OMAHA service.

Quick, easy access from railroad feed yards enables you to put your lambs on sale in the best condition and with the least possible shrink at South Omaha.

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For years SOUTH OMAHA has been a leading market for feeder lambs. Annual feeder shipments from SOUTH OMAHA cover the entire Corn Belt as well as many eastern, southern and even some western states. Country demand is supplemented by strong competition from local feeders adjacent to market, who handle thousands of lambs the year 'round.

Abundant supplies of feed are promised for the SOUTH OMAHA market territory this year. All indications point to more orders for thin lambs than have existed here for several seasons.

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- INDEPENDENT PACKERS
- ORDER BUYERS
- FARMER-FEEDERS
- COMMERCIAL FEEDERS

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THE
Live Stock Market
of the World

